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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

New AWACS offer rejected by Kingdom

By Susan I. Gray
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Saudi Arabia has rejected the latest efforts by the United States to negotiate a joint American — Saudi command system which would have given the AWACS radar planes, informed sources have told Arab News Thursday.

Richard Murphy, the new American ambassador to Saudi Arabia and carrier of the last-ditch American proposals was due back here Thursday.

Murphy's return ends a flurry of last minute negotiations, which the Reagan administration hoped would save off an almost certain congressional defeat of the \$3.5 billion arms deal.

Informed sources said Wednesday that negotiations broke down because Saudi Arabia could not accept any modifications to the arms package, which would have put them on a different footing in arms transfer arrangements than other countries, specifically Israel.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger defended the Kingdom's stand in Senate testimony earlier this week saying "there is no basis for applying a totally different standard to the Saudis, than to Israel."

Meanwhile the Associated Press reported that the administration of U.S. President

Ronald Reagan formally told Congress Thursday it intends to sell Saudi Arabia sophisticated AWACS radar planes. But a knowledgeable source said the notification did not contain the compromise some senators have claimed is needed to save the deal from congressional defeat.

Less than an hour after the formal notification, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig met in private with the Senate Foreign Relations, but the source said Haig could not tell the committee that Saudi Arabia has agreed to long-term joint U.S.-Saudi manning of the planes.

"Haig did a good job of laying it all out to them," said the source, who did not want to be named. "But he told them nothing that they had not heard about before."

The formal notification of the \$3.5 billion sale in arms was given to Senator Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who told reporters "my guess is that they haven't put the whole package together yet."

Percy spoke with reporters just before the committee met in secret for a briefing from Haig on the proposed sale.

Reporters also pressed Haig on whether a compromise has been reached that he feels will bring Senate approval of the deal, but his only reply was, "no comment." After the briefing, Haig was to testify in public in defense of the proposed sale.



ELATED: An unidentified member of the South Korean delegation raises his arms when the South Korean capital of Seoul was elected to host the 1988 Olympic summer games by the International Olympic Committee in Baden-Baden.

Iran jets hit Kuwaiti oil target

Unjustified, Kingdom says

KUWAIT, Oct. 1 (Agencies) — Three Iranian warplanes attacked and set fire to a Kuwaiti oil installation at Umm al Aish close to the border with Iraq Thursday, it was announced by Kuwait's chief government spokesman.

The raid immediately sparked off protests against the Iranian aggression by Kuwait itself and Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, which described it as an unjustified attack against a brotherly state, Kuna, the official Kuwaiti news agency reported.

The chief Kuwaiti spokesman, Abdul Aziz Hussein, announced that the air strike did not cause any casualties. The fire at the Umm al Aish installation 80 kms north of Kuwait city has been brought under control, he added.

Hussein said following an emergency cabinet meeting after the raid that occurred at 06.00 (03.00 GMT), the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, Ali Shams Ardakani, was summoned to the foreign ministry and handed a protest note.

The note described the raid as the latest ring in the series of (Iranian) aggressions against Kuwaiti positions and a violation of Kuwaiti air space by the Iranian Air Force, Hussein said.

This was the fourth Iranian air strike against Kuwaiti positions close to the border with Iraq since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September last year.

But it was the first attack on a Kuwaiti oil installation. Observers in Kuwait consequently consider it as a far more serious incident than the three previous ones on Nov. 12 and 16 last year and last June 13, which were directed against Kuwait border posts. The three previous raids also caused material damage but no casualties.

The Umm al Aish oil installation is a major unit used as an intermediate depot for oil gathered from ten oil wells in the region, before this is pumped to marine loading point to the south.

The installation, is only about 50 kms (31 miles) from the Abadan battlefield on the border between Iran and Iraq, the scene of heavy fighting this week in the 13 month old Iran-Iraq war.

Soon after Hussein's announcement of the latest Iranian air raid both Saudi Arabia and Bahrain joined Kuwait in condemning the Iranian attack.

Bahrain's prime minister, Sheikh Issa Bin Khalifa, told the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, Sheikh Saad al Abdullah al Sabah, in a telephone conversation that "the ruler, the government and people of Bahrain condemn the Iranian aggression and fully support their sister state, Kuwait." Saudi Arabia also issued a royal statement condemning the Iranian raid as "an unjustified attack against a sisterly Muslim state."

Iraq, which has been at war with Iran more than a year described the attack as treacherous aggression and said it would be on the watch to defend the Arab nation, especially the Gulf.

A spokesman for the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), the ruling body in Iraq, said in a statement carried by the official Iraq News Agency: "The treacherous aggression committed by Iran on Kuwaiti oil installation this morning is yet another proof of the hatred it harbours toward the whole Arab nation and an additional insane act."

"We affirm that steadfast Iraq will be on the watch against this suspect regime, in defense not only of Iraq but of the Arab nation, its Arabic character, land, history dignity and security, especially the Arabs of the Gulf."

Oil analysts however predict that any reduction in Kuwaiti oil exports, because of Thursday's Iranian air attack would have little impact on the world oil glut.

But they said the Kuwaiti government announcement of the attack might give an edge to oil prices on the spot market, where crude not under long-term contract is traded, because of nervousness over the wider implications of the incident.



BATTLEGROUND: A file photo from the first breakout of hostilities in October, 1980, shows Abadan, which is the scene of recent renewed fighting between Iran and Iraq. Also illustrated is Kuwait, where oil facilities were bombed by Iranian jet fighters.

Labor votes to quit EEC

BRIGHTON, Oct. 1 (AP) — Britain's opposition Labor Party voted overwhelmingly Thursday to quit the European Economic Community, preferably within a year of coming to power, and without a referendum among the British voters.

It was the second successive and most decisive vote yet by Labor's annual conference to pull Britain out of the 10-nation Common Market, which many British socialists regard as a capitalist structure.

The massive vote for withdrawal — by 6.2 million votes to only 782,000 against — was well over the two-thirds majority required for conference resolutions to become part of Labor's official party program. It effectively

committed a future Labor administration to pull out of Europe.

"Nine years of membership of the EEC have not brought us the glittering prizes so glowing promised," legislator Eric Heffer, a leading proponent of withdrawal told the 1,200 cheering delegates.

"No boom to British industry, no increase in employment and no greater say in world affairs." A resolution put forward by pro-European Laborites seeking a referendum before withdrawal was rejected by five to one.

Votes at Labor conference are counted in millions in accordance with block votes exercised by trade union leaders.

Bomb kills 40 in Beirut; Israel blamed

BEIRUT, Oct. 1 (Agencies) — A devastating car bomb ripped through a Palestinian quarter in Beirut Thursday killing at least 40 persons and wounding more than 200. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan blamed Israel for the bomb and said that "Israel is solely responsible because agents of the Zionist state were either directly or indirectly behind the attacks against civilian targets in Lebanon."

The Israeli attacks, he added "are designed to circumvent the official ceasefire between the two countries."

It was the sixth in a series of major explosions in Lebanon in the past two weeks apparently aimed against the Palestinians and their Lebanese nationalists. The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, which has its office in the area, said five buildings had been damaged by the blast in a crowded shopping street.

Palestinian sources said the bomb went off in a car outside a building housing the office of the Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon (OCAL). The group is allied to the pro-Moscow Lebanese Communist Party. A number of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist groups have their offices in the same and neighboring streets.

Local residents said a textile factory in the basement of a building had been set on fire and it was feared some 30 women workers were trapped inside. Rescuers were trying to break into the factory through the wall of an adjacent building, they said.

Eyewitnesses said that two hours after the explosion, two buildings were still ablaze. Several other had been heavily damaged, with balconies torn away, windows shattered and furniture blown out. About 50 vehicles had been destroyed.

Armed men sealed off the area as rescue workers searched for survivors and carted the streets appealing for blood donors. Nobody immediately claimed responsibility for the blast, that brought the casualty toll in the wave of bombings to 70 dead and 450 injured.

'Government-in-exile' formed

BEIRUT, Oct. 1 (AP) — Ayatollah Khomeini named two new military commanders for Iran's Armed Forces Thursday as Tehran radio reported huge crowds turned out for the funeral of four military leaders who died in the crash of a U.S.-made C-130 transport plane that claimed at least 40 lives.

The 81-year-old leader named Col. Ghassem Ali Zahir-Nejad as chief of staff of Iran's Armed Forces, replacing Gen. Velloollah Fallahi and named Col. Ali Sayyed Shirazi to replace Zahir-Nejad as ground forces commander.

Crowds, estimated by one government official at nearly one million, gathered in front of the Military Academy in Tehran for the funeral procession. Tehran radio said many mourners were dressed in black and carried flowers and portraits of Khomeini and chanted "slogans against the U.S. government and the leftist urban guerrillas, the Mujahedeen Khaki."

A parliament official quoted a government statement as saying 41 persons died in the crash of the transport plane Tuesday. The afternoon daily newspaper *Kayhan* published a list of 40 persons out of 100 aboard the aircraft who had died and said the cause of the crash appeared to be the plane running out of fuel.

Tehran radio broadcast no total for the number of killed in the crash but said five victims were hurried in Tehran. It said 10 soldiers who had been wounded in the war with Iraq, and who died in the plane that was airlifting them home, were hurried in the city of Qom.

In Paris, exiled ex-President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Mujahedeen Khalq leader Massoud Rajavi announced the creation of a "transitional government" in which Bani-

Sadr would be temporary president and Rajavi the head of the "National Council of Resistance." They called on other opposition groups to join their government-in-exile.

The statement made to the Associated Press in Paris promised autonomy to Kurds and other minorities, the abolition of revolutionary courts that have passed death sentences on hundreds of regime opponents and "equality of men and women" as well as the abolition of censorship, repression and torture. The Mujahedeen, the group that has been blamed for a campaign of bombings and assassinations that have claimed the lives of nearly 300 Khomeini supporters in the past three months, has stepped up its street confrontations in Tehran and other cities in advance of Friday's presidential elections.

A resident reached by telephone said one revolutionary guard and about four anti-government gunmen died in a shootout in central Tehran near the former U.S. Embassy.

The clergy-led government has repeatedly announced its intention to go ahead with the election despite what it said were attempts by the leftists to scare voters away from the polls. An interior ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio said polls will open at 7 a.m. Friday and voting will last at least 10 hours. The statement said motorcycles — used by government opponents in hit-and-run assassination attacks — would be banned from the streets Friday.

It said election results would be announced by the end of the week, or before next Thursday. Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, Tehran's Friday prayer leader and the head of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, is expected to win out over four other Khomeini disciples allowed to contend for the presidency.

Therapy 'saves' hearts after attack

BOSTON, Oct. 1 (AP) — A medicine that allows doctors to dissolve the blood clots that block coronary arteries during heart attacks can salvage the heart and may dramatically change the way heart attacks are treated, researchers say.

In experimental therapy, doctors are dissolving clots and restoring the flow of blood to the heart before permanent damage occurs. In Thursday's *New England Journal of Medicine*, doctors report they have demonstrated that heart muscle rescued this way will function normally after the blood flow resumes.

Dr. Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have as dramatic an effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.



THUNDERBIRDS: The U.S. Air Force demonstration team, the Thunderbirds, sweeps out of a loop during an air show in Bedford, Massachusetts. The Thunderbird performs several hundred shows a year in the U.S. and abroad.

Arabs urge inflation control

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — The first priority in securing world economic order, say Arab states, should be "the fight against inflation." Speaking on the behalf of all Arab states at the 36th joint annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), Muhammad Said Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, told delegates of the 141-nation groups that runaway inflation and high interest rates among industrialized countries are "seriously disrupting" the economic well-being of developing countries.

Nabulsi's speech, delivered at the Wednesday afternoon session, was seen as significant step for Arab states, who addressed the international convention with a unified voice. Nabulsi, speaking in Arabic, told the delegates, "the Arab world, while part of the Third World, is a diverse group... my remarks, therefore, are a reflection of the views of a fairly broad cross-section of developing countries."

The Jordanian governor's remarks echoed speeches made in preliminary, policy-making sessions by Sheikh Muhammad Abal-Khalil, minister of finance and national economy of Saudi Arabia, and Sheikh Abdulaziz Al-Qurashi, head of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA). Both called for "economic structural adjustments" to be made by all countries.

"It is fundamental to improving the world economic outlook that all countries carry out long-term adjustment policies," Al-Qurashi told the IMF's interim committee last weekend.

The attack on Kuwait meanwhile sent gold prices up by four dollars in London and caused a brief flurry on the London gasoil future market, dealer's said. They said gold was quoted during the morning at \$437.75 an ounce in London. In Zurich, where gold put on two dollars, the price then settled as operators assessed the implications of the news.

Demand for gold is a barometer of market feeling about prospects for international stability, while London's gasoil futures market is one indicator of how the oil trade feels about the outlook for supplies.

Within minutes of the Kuwait report 261 lots of 100 tons of gasoil each were traded in London with the price for November delivery rising by \$1.30 to \$309 a ton. But, dealers said prices then fell back as the market decided to await developments.

IMF conference

Arabs urge inflation control

By Charles W. Holmes
Washington Bureau

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For industrialized nations, said the Saudi Arabian officials, a change in economic policies is needed to bring inflation under control, reduce unemployment and precipitate economic growth.

The United States seemed to set the tone for the meetings, which end here on Friday. President Ronald Reagan told the IMF/World Bank delegates at the opening ceremonies Tuesday that the United States wants countries to follow her in its economic austerity program. And the Reagan administration, with other Western nations, is urging that limits be imposed on IMF/World Bank lending.

While Arab states agree with the United States that inflation is the biggest obstacle to world economic prosperity, especially for developing countries, they part company with the Western nations concerning the topic of further lending by the IMF and World Bank. In a remark directly aimed at the United States and Britain, Nabulsi said that "these apprehensions appear to be exaggerated." Inflation, Nabulsi said, "is a primary result of domestic financial policies" — not international lending.

Arab states urged that more lending be given by the two financial institutions — and that more financial aid be given directly by individual countries. In remarks before the main joint development committee Monday, Sheikh Abal-Khalil said that developing countries "need a steady transfer of real resources from the more fortunate countries."

"Saudi Arabia's concessional aid has averaged about 6 percent of its GNP over the period 1976-80," said Abal-Khalil.

Electronics evolution

Filmless camera developed

By a Science Correspondent

LONDON — Two new products, a camera which takes still pictures without film and a laser system which corrects bad photographs promise to revolutionize the world of photography. The Sony Corporation in Tokyo has produced a filmless camera about the same size and weight as 35-millimeter single-lens reflex models.

Rather than recording images on film, a small magnetic videodisk is employed. An image that comes through the lens is converted into electronic signals and recorded by the disk, which holds 50 still color pictures for viewing instantly on a home television screen connected to a viewing device. The image can also be transmitted over telephone wires.

Because magnetic video technology is behind the new product, Sony calls the camera *Mavica*, and the disk pack which slides into the battery-driven camera, *Mavipak*.

The camera is expected to cost roughly the same as a high-quality single-lens reflex camera — about \$660 dollars — and the disk packs about \$2.65.

The new system is expected to be used mostly to view still pictures on a television set connected to a viewer, but printed copies of the pictures will also be available by inserting the disk pack into a printer presently being developed. Sony officials say it will be ready by the time the camera is available for marketing.

Laser surgery can take the pain out of every photographer's job. A new system can correct photographs that are blurred, incorrectly exposed, or mistakenly composed. Several years ago, Photo Electronics Corp. in West Palm Beach, Florida, developed an electronic printer which used a scanner and computer to "read" original slides and produce them with perfect clarity.

جريدة العربية

Prince Fahd briefs cabinet on contacts

JEDDAH, Oct. 1 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd briefed the Council of Ministers about his meetings with the French President Francois Mitterrand, British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Prince Fahd, who chaired the meeting of the council Wednesday night, said he was satisfied with the results of these meetings which revolved around the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian question. He stressed the importance of finding a just solution that guarantees the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people and their return to their homeland and into an independent state in Palestine.

The Kingdom has a comprehensive concept for this fundamental problem, he said, and will devote all its energies and resources to it. "It is the foremost concern Arab and international interest," he said.

Prince Fahd had drawn up an eight-point plan for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories that it has been occupying since 1967.

He has discussed the plan with Western leaders during his recent visits abroad. President Mitterrand has described the plan as a most important element in recent years and "a new start for bringing together the viewpoints."

Harakan opens MWL print shop

MAKKAH, Oct. 1 (SPA) — Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, the secretary general of the Muslim World League, Wednesday evening opened the league's print-shop at Makkah industrial zone. The project on land donated by King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd cost more than SR12 million. Meanwhile, the tenth Islamic seminar organized by the league resumed meetings at night under Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, president of the departments of scholarly research, religious ruling call to Islam and religious guidance. It debated the translation of the meanings of the Holy Quran and its role in spreading Islam.

Pilgrims must respect hajj purity--Naif

MAKKAH, Oct. 1 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif Wednesday inspected security arrangements at the pilgrimage sites and called on pilgrims of various nationalities to deter gently anyone trying to engage in unholy activities while performing the rites.

He said the beating of security men by Iranian pilgrims at Medina's Holy Prophet Mosque last week came as a surprise to the authorities because they never expected Muslims coming for the pilgrimage in this holy land to behave in such a manner. He said he deeply regretted the incident and said that it was after Tehran radio, the press and Iranian officials had given a wrong version of the event that the Interior Ministry found no other way but to issue an explanatory communique that stated the whole truth.

But he hoped that there will be no need for any further statements of this type. We feel that Saudi Arabian nationals have a responsible role to play since everyone of them must consider himself responsible for security and dignity for his country and himself. He has to be a security man in the real sense of the word, except that he has to act gently, he said.

Prince Naif said: "We believe that such responsibility ought to be shared also by our brothers the Muslims in general. We mobilize all our potentialities to serve them — such a service is the duty of the King, Government and people of Saudi Arabia. Our brothers, the Muslims, have come to Saudi Arabia to perform Hajj and we have to extend to them our warm hospitality and place everything at their disposal to enable them to perform a pilgrimage smoothly. Therefore, if it is noticed that a few people have come for a purpose other than pilgrimage, the country's nationals and our pilgrim brothers must put an end to this while acting wisely and gently."

The real Muslim, he added, would reject any unholy activity. And if he acts by ignorance, the intervention of his brother Muslims, be they citizens, security men or pilgrims of various nationalities, be would immediately respond positively and abstain from any wrongdoing. "We hope that we shall not be compelled to use or do anything that we wouldn't like to, he said.

"It has to be clearly understood that the security of the pilgrims and of the country is over and above everything, and we shall deal with every case while bearing in mind all the contingencies. But at the same time, we are convinced that Muslims in general do not admit or accept that the security of the holy places and of the visitors of the Kaaba be jeopardized," he added.

Prince Naif noted that this year's pilgrim-



Prince Naif

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted, that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

Philips, Ericsson awarded \$194m telephone contract

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands, Oct. 1 (Agencies) — The Dutch Philips Company and L.M. Ericsson of Sweden have been granted a new \$194 million order from the Saudi Arabian government for further modernization of the Kingdom's telephone network, Philips announced Wednesday.

The new order brings the total value of contracts awarded to the joint venture by Saudi Arabia in the past four years to \$4.26 billion. Under the new contract, Philips and L.M. Ericsson will install 27,000 and 14,000 subscriber lines respectively and a number of main transit exchanges. In addition, Saudi Arabia has decided to extend the cable network to create sufficient capacity for future growth. Philips will supply the majority of cables.

The network both companies are installing in Saudi Arabia consists of just under one million lines, of which Philips is providing more than 650,000.

For pilgrims, Saudi Telephone reported that it is opening 16 international call

cabines. Six of the buildings are brand new structures, with modern designs. The cabins have been expanded for a total of 20 and 14 telephone lines. Special switchboards have been constructed to handle Hajj telephone traffic, the phone company added.

According to a press report, Saudi Telephone has installed seven coin telephones in Arafat, five coin telephones in Mina, 10 were installed close to the Haram, and 10 near the Makkah Central office. The coin telephones are completely equipped with both national and international services. To coordinate all functions, new offices have been erected in Mina and Arafat. These offices can handle installation, assignment and commercial activity, the report said.

The report added that to help the Ministry of Information, Saudi Telephone has provided special government circuits to Makkah, Medina and Arafat, and has augmented the number of regular telephone lines between these points.

prince said that they were provided for in the traffic statute, but that all courts will be unified so that the Sharia courts may alone rule according to the Sharia (Quran law). He urged university graduates to join the interior ministry to be sent on scholarship abroad, but hoped that such teaching may be available here soon.

The Home Security Forces Academy also provides post-graduate scholarships abroad. Meanwhile, structures are ready for a security training city which is now being equipped. The city will group the various security training institutes. Prince Naif also said that publicizing penalties in cases of bribery and forgery is a deterrent measure.

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Jamzez, Interior undersecretary for administrative affairs; Gen. Abdullah Al-Sheikh, Public Security Chief; Makkah Mayor Abdula Oader Koshak; Dr. Nasser Al-Salloum, communications undersecretary; Gen. Abdul Hafiz, commander of the Pilgrimage Security Forces; Sheikh Abdul Aziz Ghandoura, director of Mens development project; and other senior officials and officers accompanied the prince during his tour.

Prince Naif also inspected the National Guard military and technical schools cadets, who are helping in this year's pilgrimage arrangements. He expressed his admiration for the development of the National Guard after a briefing at the operations room by the commander of the schools, Brig. Muhammad ibn Abdul 'Aziz Al-Soliman. He said that such progress is the result of the tireless efforts of Prince Abdullah, the second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, and other guard men.



FOUNDATION: Makkah Governor Prince Majed laid Wednesday the foundation stone for the new Pakistan Embassy School here. The new school will accommodate 5,000 students to meet a long-felt need of the Pakistani community in Jeddah. It will be completed by April 1983 at a cost of SR20 million. The land was donated by the Saudi Arabian government. Picture shows (left to right): Jalees Ahmad Siddiqui, commercial secretary at the embassy; Pakistani Ambassador Najmul Thaajib Khan and Prince Majed.

Farming links formed with Tunisia

TUNIS, Oct. 1 (SPA) — The Kingdom's Agriculture Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Sheikh called on President Habib Bourguiba Thursday and discussed with him avenues of cooperation in agriculture and the possibility of forming joint venture companies.

Al Sheikh had earlier met with the Prime Minister Muhammad Al Mazali and the Agriculture Minister Saad ibn Othman for the same purpose.

On Wednesday he signed a protocol with Othman for the development of cooperation and the exchange of expertise.

According to the agreement the two countries will hold seminars and exchange visits. A program will also be drawn up to provide training for Saudi Arabians in agricultural production. The possibility of establishing a joint fishing company and setting up joint ventures for the reclamation of arable land and the development of human and natural resources was also raised by the two ministers.

Earlier in the day Al Sheikh visited Al-Habibia, Shawat and Khabria farming areas as well as the National Farmers Federation.

Prayer Times

| Friday | Makkah | Medina | Riyadh | Dammam | Buraidah | Tabuk |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| Fajr (Dawn) | 4:47 | 4:49 | 4:20 | 4:07 | 4:32 | 5:02 |
| Dhuhr (Noon) | 12:10 | 12:11 | 11:42 | 11:29 | 11:53 | 12:23 |
| ASST (Afternoon) | 3:34 | 3:35 | 3:06 | 2:53 | 3:17 | 3:47 |
| Maghreb (Sunset) | 6:09 | 6:09 | 5:40 | 5:26 | 5:51 | 6:20 |
| Isha (Night) | 7:39 | 7:39 | 7:10 | 6:56 | 7:21 | 7:50 |

HOLY MAKKAH SERVICES

1) PARKING LOT TO AL HARAM SERVICE

SAPTCO will operate service from 5 parking lots on the outskirts of HOLY MAKKAH to one of 3 convenient locations near Al Haram. Return service will also be provided. The service will operate 24 hours a day commencing on 23 September 1981 corresponding to 25 O'UDH 1401 H.

For your convenience, each of the 5 parking lots is assigned a unique color scheme which is utilized on both the tickets and the bus identification signs which are located in the front and side windows. Additionally the lot number is printed on each ticket directly under the price as a further measure of lot identification. Please be mindful of the color and number of the parking lot.

| NAME & NUMBER OF PARKING LOT | COLOR | DROPOFF LOCATION |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Makkah-Jeddah New Road | YELLOW | Shabaka |
| 2. Al Tarweem | OAK BROWN | Shibeka |
| 3. El Shara (Old Taf Road) | ORANGE | Central Post Office Bldg |
| 4. Taf New Road (El Hadal) | LIGHT GREEN | IGIAD* |
| 5. Alweith Road (Road to the South) | LIGHT BROWN | IGIAD* |

* Near the Ministry of Finance Building.

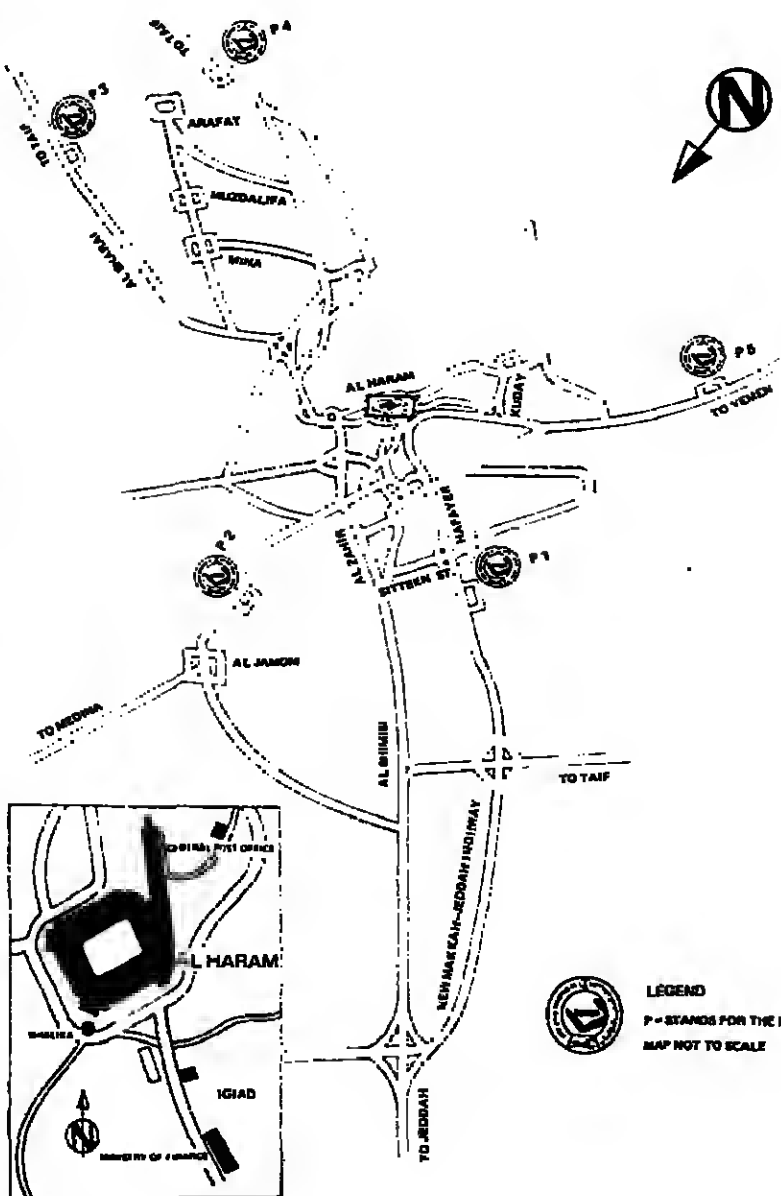
FARES AND TICKETS
The fare between any of the parking lots and the drop off points, or return, is 5 SR, each way. Tickets must be purchased in order to ride the parking lot service and must be deposited into the farebox upon boarding the bus. SAPTCO Ticket Booths are located at each parking lot and at the drop off points.

III HOLY ROUTE SERVICE

During the HAJJ period Sapctco will provide bus service for each segment of the Holy route. Tickets will be returned to ride these buses and they may be purchased at the parking lots, the drop off points and at Sapctco Ticket Booths along the Holy route. The fares and ticket colors for the Holy route services appear below.

| ROUTE SEGMENT | TICKET PRICE | TICKET COLOR |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Makkah to Mina (or return) | 10 SR | White |
| Makkah to Arafat | 20 SR | Blue |
| Mina to Arafat | 20 SR | Red |
| Arafat to Muzdalifa | 10 SR | Grey |
| Muzdalifa to Mina | 10 SR | Dark Green |

HOLY MAKKAH



LEGEND
P = STANDS FOR THE PARKING LOT
MAP NOT TO SCALE

HAJJ SERVICES

SAUDI PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMPANY PROUDLY ANNOUNCES THE FOLLOWING BUS TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE HOLY CITIES OF MAKKAH AND MADINA DURING THE HAJJ / 1401-H

HOLY MADINA SERVICES

II AIRPORT TO AL HARAM SERVICE

SAPTCO will operate service from the Airport to a location near Al Haram. The price of this service is 5 SR. ONE WAY and will require a ticket which may be purchased at Sapctco Ticket Booths located at the Hajj Terminal and in front of the International Terminal. Buses allocated to this service will be identified with the signs which read "AIRPORT-AL HARAM".

III HAJJ CITY TO AL HARAM SERVICE

Sapctco will operate service between the Hajj City parking Lot and Al Haram. This service commenced on 13 O'UIDAH 1401 H.

The price for this service is 3 SR. ONE WAY and will require a ticket which may be purchased at Sapctco Booths located at Hajj City and at the drop off point at Al Haram.

Buses allocated to this service will be identified with signs which read "HAJJ CITY-AL HARAM".

III ZIYARAT AL MA'ALIM SERVICE

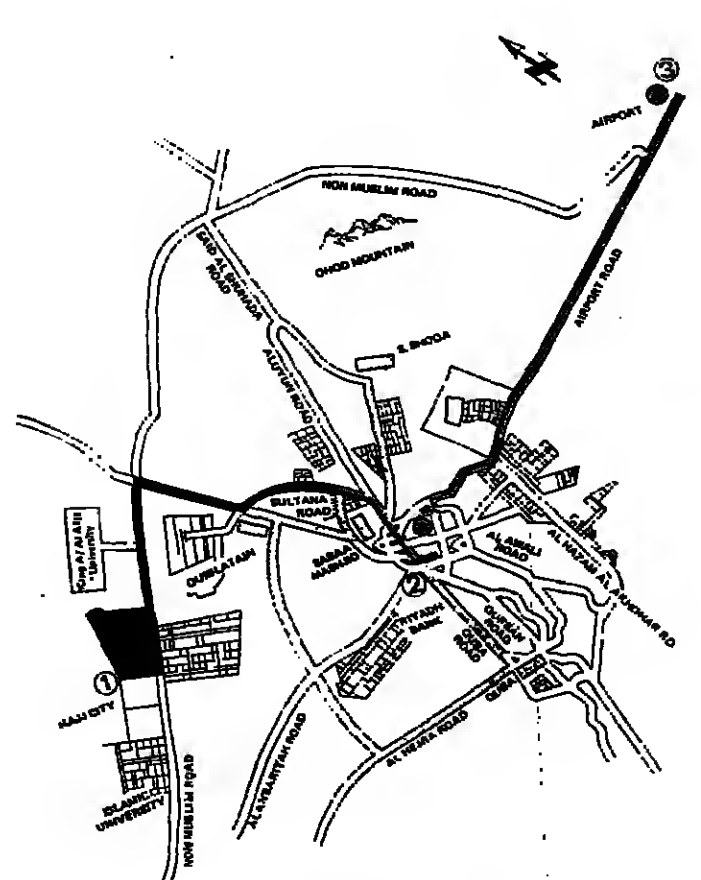
Sapctco will operate a special tour to the Holy Places in Medina as part of this year's Hajj services. The price for this tour will be 10 SR, for the round trip. The tour will start at Al Haram and include sayed Al-Shuhada's, Quba, Seba Masjid, Al-Qublatain Mosque and return to Al-Haram. Tickets for this service may be purchased at the Sapctco Ticket Booth near Al Haram.

Buses allocated to this service will be identified with signs which read "MA'ALIM TOUR".

IV) In addition to the above special services Sapctco provides local bus service to all parts of Holy Makkah and Holy Madina. The fare for all local services is 1 SR, which passengers must deposit into the farebox upon boarding.

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 ① HAJJ CITY-AL HARAM
 ② MA'ALIM TOUR
 ③ AIRPORT-AL HARAM

TICKET OFFICES
 ① HAJJ CITY
 ② MA'ALIM
 ③ AIRPORT



Mubarak leaves for Washington

Egypt, U.S. to ponder threat to Khartoum

CAIRO, Oct. 1 (Agencies) — Vice President Hosni Mubarak departed for Washington Thursday to hold hastily scheduled talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan that officials said involve neighboring Sudan, which has complained of Libyan bombing raids on border villages.

Mubarak, whose trip was announced less than 24 hours ago, would not say exactly what his mission was about except that it was "extremely important." Sudan has said Libyan planes since Sept. 10 have been bombing villages on the frontiers with Chad where Libyan troops are supporting the regime of President Goukouni Oueddei.

Defense Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said Mubarak would seek Ameri-

can arms to reinforce Sudan. He added Egypt believes the Soviet Union and Libya are preparing to move on Sudan "to divert attention from something the Soviets may do in Poland." Sudan, Africa's largest country, has offered military facilities to the United States to face possible Soviet-inspired attempts to undermine moderate regimes in neighboring Arab and African countries. Sudan is linked to Egypt in a joint defense pact.

"The situation in Sudan is serious," Abu Ghazala told reporters at Cairo airport. "We hope the United States will help us to reinforce the Sudanese Army. They need anti-aircraft missiles like the Red-Eye, for instance."

Iran's U.N. panel expected in U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 1 (AP) — An Iranian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly will arrive in New York in the next day or two minus an original member the United States had objected to for his involvement with the holding of American hostages. A U.S. source said Wednesday.

"Azizi's name I have been withdrawn," said the informant, who preferred not to be identified. He was talking about Ahmad Azizi, formerly director of hostage affairs in Iran. Fifty-two Americans, nearly all embassy personnel, were held hostage in Tehran for 444

days, getting out only last Jan. 20. In Washington last Saturday, Rush W. Taylor, Jr., a State Department spokesman, said, "We have made it clear to the Iranian authorities that Iranian officials who participated in the seizure of the United States embassy or in the holding of our hostages would not be permitted to enter the United States for any purpose."

One U.N. diplomat said he had been informed that the Iranian delegation would be headed by the foreign minister, Mir Hossein Musavi.

PLO assails remarks by Thatcher

DAMASCUS, Oct. 1 (R) — A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization here has strongly criticized remarks by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher about the PLO and has accused Britain of hypocrisy and blackmail. Moshe Abu Maizar told reporters here Wednesday that remarks by Mrs. Thatcher in Kuwait Sunday was shameful, false and provocative.

Mrs. Thatcher had said her government did not have high-level talks with the PLO because of its "association with terrorism."

Maizar, whose comments were published here Wednesday said, "we will hold Britain responsible for endangering peace and security in the Middle East should it continue adopting a policy of hypocrisy and blackmail."

Britain "is following a hypocritical policy in the interest of Zionist and American leaders," he said.

Lebanese cabinet approves budget

BEIRUT, Oct. 1 (R) — The Lebanese cabinet Wednesday approved a provisional budget of \$7.3 billion, an official statement said.

The statement said the budget deficit would rise to \$440 million compared with an estimated \$330 million this year. Finance Minister Ali Khalil stressed the need for special measures to improve tax collection and increase treasury revenues, which have been cut by general insecurity in the country and the springing up of illegal ports operated by militia forces.

Iran reduces voting age to fifteen

TEHRAN, Oct. 1 (Agencies) — The minimum age for voters in Friday's presidential election has been reduced from 16 to 15, the Iranian news agency Pars reported Thursday.

"Thanks to this measure, the participation... should be greater than in preceding votes," Pars quoted Tehran Provincial Governor Mostafa Tehrani as saying. The favorite in the balloting to replace the late Muhammad Ali Rajai, who was killed with former Prime Minister Muhammad Javad Bahonar in an Aug. 30 bomb blast, is former Tehran prayer leader Hojatolislam Ali Khamenei.

Meanwhile, an Amnesty International said in West Berlin Wednesday night some 3,000 people have been executed in Iran since the ouster of the Shah in January 1979. Helmut Frenz, secretary general of the international organization's West German chapter, told Radio Sender Freies Berlin that this figure had been implicitly confirmed by the Iranian ambassador in Bonn, Muhammad Navab-Moulagh.

Asked if the figure was correct, the ambassador reportedly replied, "I trust you know how to count."

Iraq's U.N. chief shuns envoys of Iran, Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 1 (R) — Ismat Kittani, the Iraqi president of the United Nations General Assembly has responded to criticism from Iran and Israel on his appointment by declining to deal with their delegates on assembly business. His spokesman read a statement in which Kittani said that delegations which abused courtesies traditionally extended to the president should not expect themselves to receive his usual courtesies.

"Insofar as the conduct of the assembly's business is involved, competent secretariat officials are available to discuss at any time any matters of concern to interested delegations," the statement said. The spokesman did not know if it were the first time a president of the world body had declined direct contact with the delegation of a members state.

Iraq is in a state of war with both Iran and Israel. They criticized the Iraqi government and Kittani after he was elected to the U.N.'s highest office two weeks ago. Kittani later called the criticism grossly insulting and he sought apologies from the two members. Neither has done so.

'Palestinians key to peace'

CAIRO, Oct. 1 (AFP) — The Palestinian problem is at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict and needs to be settled first if a solution is to be found in the Mideast, a congress of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party said here Wednesday at the end of a foreign policy debate.

It accordingly urged mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians. It asked Israel to adopt confidence-building measures in the occupied territories, and the Palestinians to form a government in exile. Autonomy was only a transitional stage toward the exercise of the Palestinian right to self-determination, the congress said in a list of 10 foreign policy resolutions.

Sadat's party says

Egypt would not fail to meet its obligations, the party said, and agreed to Sudan's call made in May for a summit meeting to reconcile Arab differences. But it recommended a boycott of next year's Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit if, as currently scheduled, it took place in the Libyan capital of Tripoli.

Editor imprisoned

KARACHI, Oct. 1 (AP) — A military court Wednesday sentenced Irshad Rao, editor and publisher of the weekly *Al Fatah*, to a year in prison and 10 lashes on charges of printing objectionable literature and creating unrest among the masses and dissatisfaction against the armed forces of Pakistan.

Ex-king urged to lead Jihad in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (AFP) — A group of Afghan rebel leaders have asked ex-King Zahir Shah to head a Jihad (holy struggle) against the Soviet troops in their country, an Afghan source here said Thursday.

They elected him in absentia at a meeting in the Pakistani border district of Pishin, according to the source, who operates an Afghan news service in New Delhi. There was no independent confirmation here of the move. The former king, now living in Rome, was toppled in 1973 by Gen. Muhammad Daud who abolished the monarchy.

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CITIZEN

Quebec assails Trudeau Urges parley on constitution

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 1 (R) — Quebec Premier Rene Levesque has summoned a special session of the province's legislature to condemn Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's plan to press ahead with reforming Canada's outdated British constitution.

In a surprisingly mild resolution Wednesday, his autonomist Party Quebecois (PQ) government urged Trudeau to renounce unilateral action and urged Ottawa and the 10 provincial governments, eight of which oppose the premier's plans, to resume immediate negotiations on the issue.

It was the first formal act by any of the dissenting premiers since the Supreme Court this week ruled Trudeau's plans legal but against the established convention that constitutional changes affecting provincial powers need provincial consent.

The resolution will press easily in the assembly here, and interest centers on whether the Quebec Liberal Party, allied to Trudeau at national level, will support it, as some members want.

Trudeau wants to insert a charter of rights and an amending formula into the constitution, the 1867 British North America Act, before having it "patriated" from Britain to Canada. He has said he is ready to consider talks with the provinces, although last Monday's court ruling gave him the legal authority to go ahead with his proposals.

Unless the situation changes as a result of these talks he is expected to call a two-day debate on the plans in the new session of parliament in Ottawa starting Oct. 14 before seeking their approval by the British Parliament in London.

U.S. Senate clears way for aid to Angola rebels

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (R) — The Senate has voted to repeal a five-year-old law banning secret U.S. aid to anti-government rebels in Angola. Congress voted the ban in 1976 after learning that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had secretly provided arms and funds to rebel groups fighting against the ruling Cuban-backed Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Wednesday in a move sought by the Reagan administration, the Republican-controlled Senate removed conditions attached to any repeal by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But congressional aides said the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives was unlikely to follow the Senate example.

The aides said if the house approved a house foreign affairs reauthorization to retain the 1976 amendment named for former Democratic Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa, the result could be a compromise by both chambers that would lift the ban conditionally.

But the aides also expressed doubt that the foreign aid bill would ever reach the floor of the house this year, which would mean the Senate vote would be nullified.

The final language approved by the Senate calls for immediate repeal of the Clark amendment but adds that the action shall not be construed as an endorsement of aid to any group to conduct military or paramilitary operations. Congress voted the ban in 1976 after learning that the CIA had secretly provided arms and funds to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA and Holden Roberto's FNLA groups fighting against the MPLA.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman Charles Percy said Wednesday he supported repeal because it was "bad policy" to place so sweeping a restriction on U.S. foreign policy. The Illinois Republican said senior Reagan administration officials had assured him that his committee and the Senate Intelligence Committee would be informed before any decision was made to change U.S. policy in Angola.

Diplomats harassed in Guatemala

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1 (AP) — A number of foreign diplomats in Guatemala have been threatened and harassed and the Canadians have reduced their embassy to a skeleton staff, diplomatic sources said.

They said Wednesday diplomats and their families have been getting threatening letters and phone calls for weeks. Some have received bouquets of yellow flowers, which in Guatemala symbolize death and are only sent for funerals.

Violence between leftists and rightists in Guatemala intensified in recent weeks and the number of deaths related to the conflict is rising. In Ottawa, the Canadian Foreign Ministry announced it had flown home "between 5 and 10" dependents of Canadian Embassy staff last weekend because of the threats.

Ministry official Rejane Dodd said the five-member embassy staff would remain in Guatemala to "look after Canadian interests." The Canadian ambassador was recalled home for consultations early in September and there are no immediate plans for his return, the diplomatic sources said.

Mexican Foreign Ministry officials said they are concerned about a number of "suspicious" incidents, although no threats have been directed personally against Mexican diplomats.

French diplomats in Guatemala City also have received "a number of threats, but nothing exceptional and nothing to worry about," one of the sources said. "It's something kind of normal in this type of situation in these countries." Human rights groups say more than 200 persons are being killed monthly in Guatemala. Left-wing guerrillas are trying to topple the right-wing regime of Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia.

Airwaves war Cubans listen to VOA

HAVANA, Oct. 1 (AFP) — A young Cuban with a Soviet transistor radio was openly listening at a bus stop to the Voice of America radio broadcast from Washington entitled "Good Morning Latin America."

People waiting beside him commented out loud on the Spanish-language program. Such scenes are common in the Cuban capital because the Voice of America gives news items on foreign events that do not appear in the Communist newspapers here. Diplomats say Cuban leaders themselves never miss the morning broadcast. Their excuse is they want to know the "latest lies from the Yankees."

Most inhabitants of this capital learned last Thursday from the Voice of America that a new U.S. station will broadcast to them starting in January.

President Ronald Reagan's security adviser Richard Allen said these broadcasts beamed solely at Cuba will enable the people to know what is happening on their own island and the real situation of their soldiers in Angola and other countries. The new station has been named Radio Marti after the hero of Cuban independence, Jose Marti (1853-95).

Cuban newspapers have printed no news about this escalation in what Cuban President Fidel Castro calls an "airwaves war" with the United States. Press complaints would have the disadvantage making Radio Marti known to more Cubans.

Diplomats here believe that the new station is being set up to retaliate for Castro's speech on Sept. 15 accusing the Reagan administration of being fascist. Observers here believed many Cubans would listen to Radio Marti at first out of curiosity, but might soon get bored by continual criticism of the Castro regime and start listening again to the Voice of America's worldwide news interspersed with music.

Many Cubans even some anti-Castroists, were shocked because the new station was named after Marti "Marti is our hero," said one Havana resident. "It is scandalous for Washington to appropriate his name for their propaganda." Some observers think the airwaves war will be not so much between Cuba and the United States as between Radio Marti and the Voice of America.

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Danes asked to free E. German spy

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1 (AFP) — Bonn has asked the Danish government to free jailed East German agent Georg Meyer in order to swap spies with the Democratic Republic of Germany, the daily *Berlingske Tidende* reported here Thursday. Meyer was sentenced to six years in 1979 for having obtained secret documents from the Danish Foreign Ministry.

The daily added that the East Berlin government had asked Bonn to free about 10 East German citizens jailed on espionage charges in West Germany, France and Denmark. In return, they would free 35 West German agents and allow 3,000 East Germans to join their families in the West.

Danish Justice Minister Ole Espersen confirmed that he had received a request — which he said he was "examining" — from Bonn for Meyer's liberation.

Meanwhile, in the West German capital, there was still some uncertainty concerning the date at which the exchange of agents would take place between East and West Germany.

Guenter Guillaume, the 54-year-old East German master spy who is at the center of the exchange, was pardoned Monday by West German President Carl Karstens. The daily *Die Welt* said Thursday Karstens had acted too soon, as problems seemed to raise with the cooperation of France and South Africa, who also detain East German spies who should be part of the exchange deal.

The South African government wants to hold on to Soviet spy Alexei Kozlov for a few more months because of tensions in Moscow-Fretona relations after recent South African incursions into Angola, the daily said.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Senate early Thursday confirmed President Ronald Reagan's appointment of six new ambassadors. They are Ronald I. Spiers, Pakistan; John Gunther Dean, Thailand; Harry G. Barnes Jr., India; Virginia Shafer, the Solomon Islands; Frank V. Ortiz Jr., Peru; and Thomas Araoda Jr., Uruguay. The Senate also confirmed John Augustus John Jr. to be director of the Asian Development Bank.

MADRID, (R) — Some 2,000 prisoners in Barcelona who initiated a hunger strike that spread to more than a third of Spain's prison population ended their fast Wednesday, a Justice Ministry official said. The Barcelona prisoners launched the hunger strike to protest prison conditions. The official said the government was acting on their demands with urgency.

LAGOS, (AFP) — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari Thursday lifted charges outstanding against self-exiled former head of state Yakubu Gowon and cleared him to return home freely.

BANJUL, Gambia (R) — Convicted murderer Mustapha Danso Wednesday became the first person to be executed in Gambia since the country's independence in 1965, Radio Gambia said. He was found guilty last December of the murder of Jacob Ekou Mahoney, deputy commander of the country's paramilitary field force.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) — Rioting inmates inside Puerto Rico's largest penitentiary fought among themselves and with guards Wednesday, leaving one prisoner dead and five injured, prison officials said Wednesday. They reported two guards also were injured.

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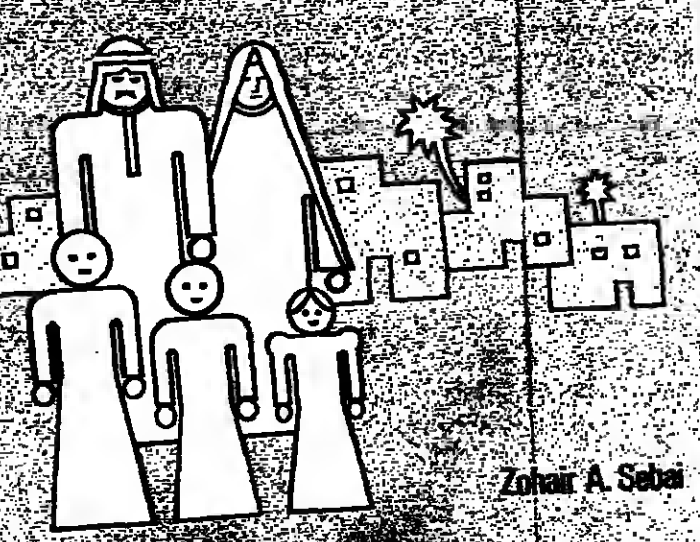
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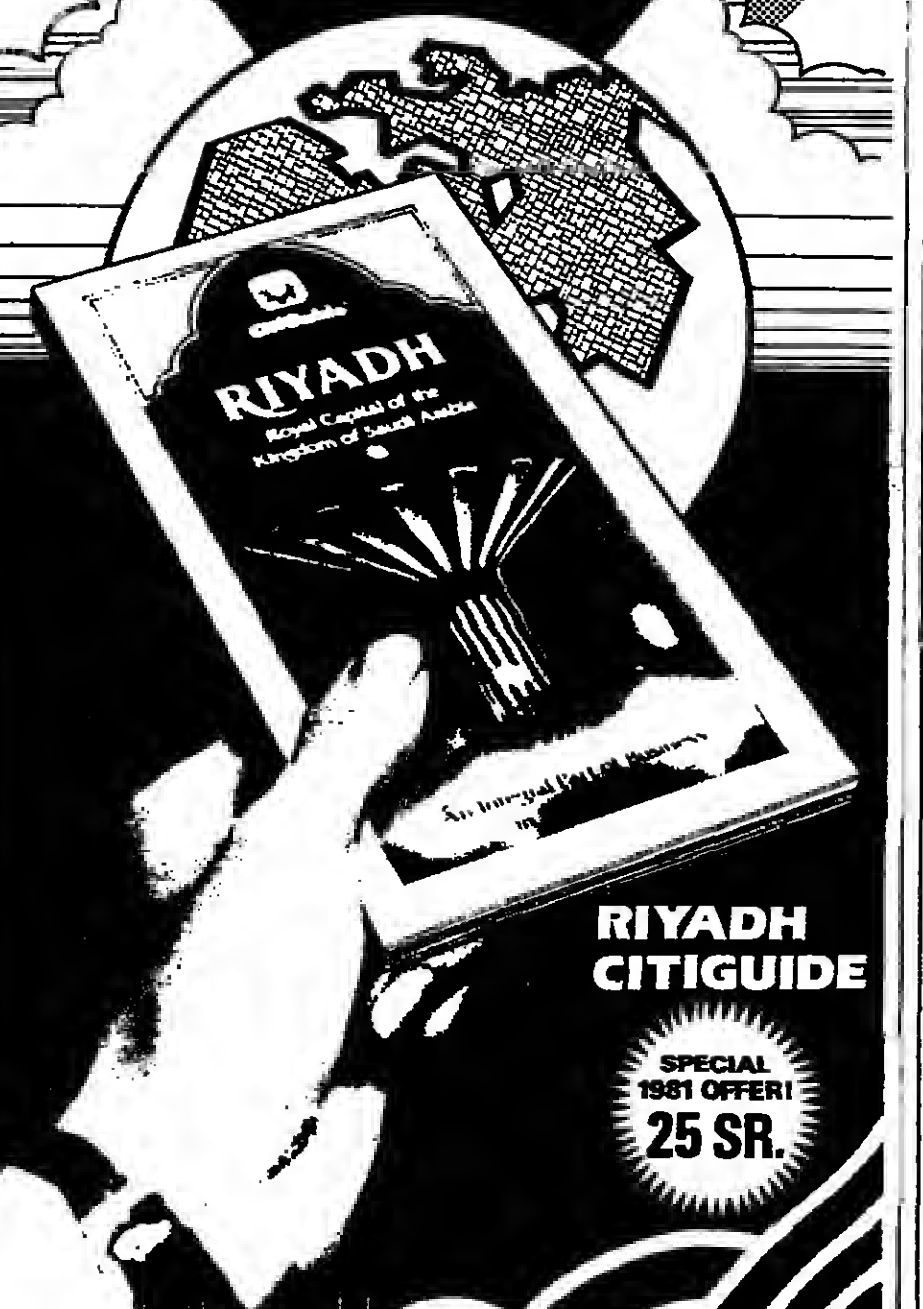


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S. Koreans all joy over Seoul's victory

IOC decision shocks Nagoya

SEOUL, South Korea Oct. 1 (AP) — South Koreans on Thursday enthusiastically greeted the news that their capital had been chosen to host the 1988 Olympic Games, with many calling it a major victory in Korea's "sports diplomacy."

"It gives us more joy that we have won over the self-confident Japanese," said a radio commentator, reflecting a general feeling of rivalry toward Japan among the Korean people.

Seoul received 52 votes, and the central Japanese City of Nagoya polled 27 votes when the International Olympic Committee selected the 1988 Olympiad site on Wednesday.

President Chun Doo-hwan immediately sent a congratulatory cable to the South Korean delegation at Baden-Baden, West Germany, headed by Seoul Mayor Park Young-su.

Both English-language dailies published in Seoul splashed Thursday the banner headline: "Seoul to host '88 Olympics." All three Korean-language papers also ran front-page stories.

"Have we ever had a time before that we came to recognize our national strength and national pride more realistically than at this time?" said an editorial in the independently-owned *Hankook Ilbo*.

Many South Koreans stayed awake late Wednesday to watch the IOC session tele-

cast live from Baden-Baden. When the news finally broke close to midnight, Korean time, many were surprised by the margin in the voting.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party said the news showed that South Korea's national strength has been highly appreciated by the outside world.

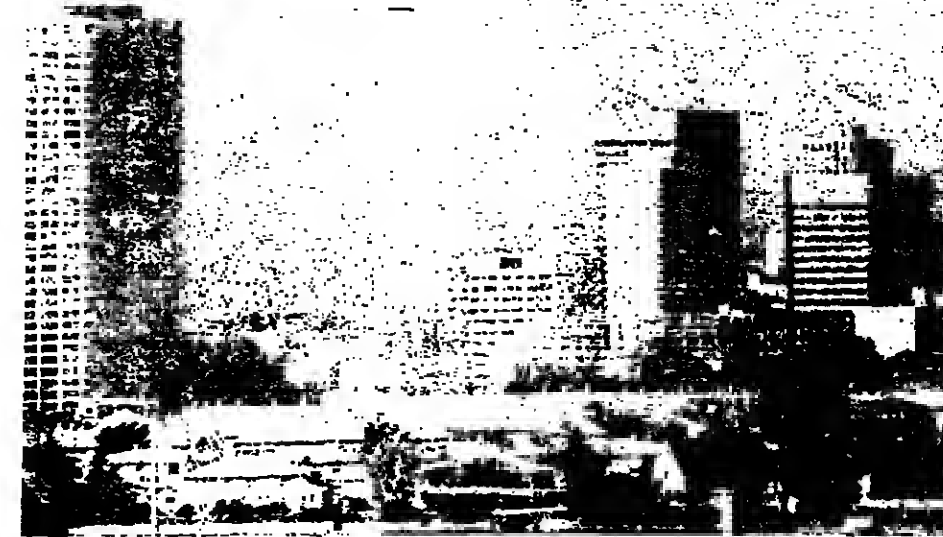
The minority Democratic Korean Party said it's a proof of Korea's highly-esteemed position in the international community.

The Korean Chamber of Commerce and other business associations issued statements welcoming the IOC decision, pledging that they will cooperate with the Seoul in their preparations for the 1988 Olympic Games.

But while the South Koreans rejoiced the IOC decision left many citizens of Nagoya, Japan's candidate, surprised and disappointed.

A member of Nagoya's Olympic Invitation Committee described the IOC decision as a "bolt from the sky." "We still couldn't believe it. Everything had gone in our favor," the member said. "It'd been a cinch that our city would make it."

Yoshiaki Kaneko, a Nagoya city official, said, "Nagoya's defeat may be some reaction to Japan as an economic power or



WINTER GAMES' HOST: Calgary the City that will be hosting the 1988 Winter Olympics.

Japan's failure to continue lobbying until the last minutes."

A 20-member environmentalist group which had protested the city's bid for the Games was delighted at the news that the city had not been chosen. Chairman Takeshi Makino said, "It's good to know our city lost, but people in Seoul should know they can get nothing from the Olympics except the devastation of the environment."

Japanese television news programs showed Nagoya department store employees taking down festive decorations and posters put up beforehand to proclaim what had been an expected victory.

Construction company shares opened lower on the Tokyo stock exchange market Thursday. The city had asked for 2.3 trillion yen (\$10 billion) in public works funding, of which Tokyo had pledged 1.5 trillion yen (\$6.5 billion) since it declared its candidacy in 1978. Nagoya, Japan's fourth-largest city, had spent an estimated 600 million yen in its campaign for the 24th Summer Games. Tokyo hosted the 18th Summer Games in 1964 and Sapporo was the Winter host in 1972.

The campaign, headed by Nagoya governor Yoshiaki Nakaya, was backed by the

governments of two neighboring prefectures (states) which would share its sports facilities, interested parliamentarians and local business leaders.

Poll taken a year ago showed that 60 percent of the 2 million residents were in favor of staging the Olympics but 20 percent were opposed, expressing concern that speculation would drive land prices up, taxes would soar and the sea and mountain environment surrounding the city would be polluted.

Nagoya has no international airport and the estimated 50,000 spectators and 10,000 officials and athletes would have had to fly into Osaka, 180 km (108 miles) to the west, of Tokyo 360 km (216 miles) to the east. Nagoya is a one-hour "bullet train" ride from Osaka, and two hours from Tokyo.

Calgary delegation members threw their white cowboy hats into the air and whooped with delight when the Alberta City won the Winter Games.

Calgary Mayor Ralph Klein said the award was a tribute to the careful preparation of sports facilities which would benefit all of western Canada.

The victories for Seoul and Calgary indicated that IOC members have put behind the bitterness of the Moscow Games boycott. It was the first time since 1932 that both Olympics went outside Europe.



ONE-UP: Lokomotiv L'epzig's Hans-Juergen Kinno heads the ball past Swansea City defender J. Mahoney for his team's opener in the Cup Winners' Cup Wednesday. L'epzig won the match 2-1 and advanced on a 3-1 aggregate.

Liverpool, Villa have it easy

Aberdeen edges out holders Ipswich

LONDON, Oct. 1 (AP) — Defending champion Liverpool and Aston Villa both moved into the second round of the European Cup soccer competition Wednesday — but it was a night of disaster for a number of other British teams in European action.

Aberdeen of Scotland trounced UEFA Cup holders Ipswich town 3-1 at Pittodrie Park for a 4-2 aggregate win, while West Bromwich Albion also bowed out, beaten 3-1 at home by Grasshoppers of Zurich.

Aberdeen's success provided one bright moment for Scottish supporters. The two other top Scottish clubs — Celtic and Rangers — both were defeated.

Celtic lost 2-0 away to Juventus of Italy in the European Cup to go out 1-2 on aggregate, while Rangers beat Dukla Prague of Czechoslovakia 2-1 in the European Cup Winners' Cup but lost 2-4 on aggregate.

Swansea City of Wales lost 2-1 away to Leipzig of East Germany in the Cup Winners' Cup and had Alan Curtis sent off.

Liverpool smashed seven goals past the Finnish part-timers of Oulo Palloseura with Terry McDermott scoring twice and other strikes coming from Kenny Dalglish, Ray Kennedy, David Johnson, Ian Rush and Mark Lawrenson.

That gave the Merseysiders an 8-0 aggregate victory and they were joined in the sec-

ond round by Aston Villa, who won 2-0 away to Valur of Iceland for a 7-0 aggregate win. Gary Shaw got both goals.

Red Star Belgrade of Yugoslavia also were among the goals in the European Cup, hammering eight past the defense of Hibernians of Malta for an 8-1 victory and a 10-2 aggregate win.

Fans run riot

TURIN, Italy, Oct. 1 (AP) — Three fans of the Scottish soccer team Celtic were hospitalized with knife wounds Wednesday after being stabbed in clashes with hometown Juventus fans following a European Cup of Champions match, police said.

Five other Celtic fans were also hospitalized after being struck by flying glass when Juventus fans attacked their bus outside the stadium and broke all its windows, police said.

Bayern Munich of West Germany, former European champions, downed Oesters of Sweden 5-0 with a brace of goals from both Karl Heinz Rummenigge, and Dieter Hoenes.

Eastern European teams did particularly well in the European Cup with Banik Ostrava (Czechoslovakia), Dynamo Kiev (Soviet

Union), CSKA Sofia (Bulgaria) and Uoivestiate Craiova (Romania) joining Red Star in the last 16.

Aberdeen upset defending champions Ipswich 3-1. The two teams had drawn 1-1 in the first round, first leg match and Aberdeen advanced 4-2 on aggregate.

Gordon Strachan put Aberdeen ahead with a 17th minute penalty but John Wark equalized with another penalty in the 34th minute and the teams were level 1-1 at half-time.

Peter Weir netted twice in the second half in the 55th and 85th minutes. Ipswich goalkeeper Paul Cooper saved a second Strachan penalty in the 90th minute.

Aberdeen's victory was the first by Scottish club over English opposition in a European competition for 12 years. It also ended Ipswich's unbeaten record this season.

Sporting Lisbon of Portugal recorded the biggest aggregate win in the UEFA cup, downing Red Boys Differdange of Luxembourg 11-0 on aggregate and 7-0 on the night.

Irish referee Patrick Mulhall sent off four players as Real Madrid staggered into the second round of the UEFA Cup on the away-goals rule against Hungary's Tatabanya.

Larry Gura earns Royals playoff berth

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP) — The Kansas City Royals, spurred by Larry Gura's four-hitter, clinched an American League West playoff spot Wednesday with a 5-2 victory over Minnesota, but there was no celebration in the locker room after the game.

The Royals still have as many as six games remaining, including a three-game series with the A's this weekend that will determine the second-half West Division champion and how many home games each team will get in the division playoff. Oakland won the first half.

Gura gave up a two-run homer to Pete MacKain in the second inning, but was nearly untouchable after that. The veteran left-hander, 11-7, allowed an infield single to Ron Washington in the third and then retired 16 straight batters before Gary Ward singled in the ninth.

Clint Hurdle hit a two-run homer in the fourth to snap a 2-2 tie and highlight the Royals' 16-hit attack.

Elsewhere in the AL, Robin Yount lashed four hits and scored three times and Cecil Cooper knocked in three runs, leading Milwaukee to a 10-5 victory over the Boston Red Sox, putting the Brewers in a virtual tie

with Detroit for first place in the American League East. Randy Lerch, 7-9, the second of six Brewers pitchers, earned the victory in a game interrupted for 91 minutes by rain in the second inning. The defeat virtually eliminated the Red Sox.

Another important AL game, Baltimore at Detroit, was rained out and rescheduled for Thursday.

In key National League games, Mario Soto scattered five hits through eight innings, then got relief help from Hume as the Cincinnati Reds defeated Houston 5-2 to move with one-half game of the first placed Astros in the NL West.

Rodney Scott drew a bases-loaded walk in the seventh inning to force in the winning run as the Montreal Expos snapped a three-game losing streak and moved back into first place with a 3-2 win over the Pittsburgh Pirates. Larry Parrish earlier had drilled a two-run triple for the Expos, who now lead the St. Louis Cardinals by a half-game.

The Philadelphia Phillies beat the Cardinals 8-5, snapping their four-game winning streak and knocking them out of first place.

In other AL games, Mike Norris, in his final tune-up for the playoffs, pitched a

three-hitter as Oakland won its final regular-season home game, 3-0 over the Toronto blue Jays.

Greg Luzinski hit his 20th home run of the season and knocked in four runs to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 10-3 victory over the California Angels.

New York at Cleveland was rained out and will not be rescheduled.

Elsewhere in the NL, Bob Horner's third home run in two days and Dale Murphy's second in four days backed the eight-hit pitching of left-hander Larry McWilliams as the Atlanta Braves defeated the San Francisco Giants 9-2.

Pinch-hitter Lee Mazzilli singled with one out in the ninth inning to knock in the decisive run as the New York Mets beat the Chicago Cubs 2-1.

In a West coast game Charlie Hough tossed a three-hitter and the Texas Rangers scored three runs in the fourth inning on just one hit as they defeated the Seattle Mariners 3-1.

San Diego stopped Los Angeles 2-0 as Steve Fireovid, Dan Boone and Gary Lucas combined on the shutout. The start of the game was delayed more than two hours by rain.

Korchnoi to make opening move in World tie

MERANO, Italy Oct. 1 (R) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union starts defending his title Thursday in an atmosphere soured by Kremlin attacks on his exiled Russian challenger, Viktor Korchnoi.

Korchnoi, 50, picked the white pieces at Wednesday's opening ceremony and has the advantage of making the opening move in Thursday's first game of the series. Both men ignored each other at the ceremony in the Casinò hall of this Italian Alpine Spa.

The 30-year-old champion, accompanied by the wife, Irina, sat at the far side of the hall from Korchnoi, who earlier won a two-week postponement of the tournament to make an unsuccessful attempt to get exit visas for his wife and son from the Soviet Union.

In a fresh attack on the challenger Wednesday night, the Soviet news agency Tass said Korchnoi, who defected to the west in 1976, had not made a proper application for

his wife, Bella, and son, Igor, to join him.

Korchnoi aides condemned the Soviet press reports, based on alleged details of private correspondence between Korchnoi and his wife. "This was the dirtiest thing the Soviets could do. They wanted to provoke Viktor, but he is calm, his secretary Petra Leeuwerick said.

Korchnoi's son is serving a 30-month prison sentence for refusing to do military service and friends of the family in Moscow said the chances of a reunion to the west looked extremely remote.

Tass quoted a high-ranking Soviet emigration official as saying that Korchnoi had never made an application for his family to join him. "We never had a reply. Now one day before the start of the World Championships we get 10 pages of one insult after another," said Korchnoi's press aide Edward Szein.

He said the challenger was "emotionally

crushed" by recent news of Igor given to him by his wife in a telephone call from Leningrad Wednesday.

Karpov and Soviet delegates refused comment on the Moscow press campaign but made no secret of their feelings about the challenger. "I can truthfully say there is no love lost between me and Korchnoi," Karpov told a press conference. "But in chess he is a meritorious rival."

Karpov, champion since 1975, has battled with Korchnoi for top chess honors twice before, in the 1974 Moscow finals of the championship qualifying tournament and the 1978 World Championships in the Philippines.

Karpov won both times. But in the stormy atmosphere of the Philippines, amid mutual recriminations, it took him a record 32 games to secure a controversial hairsbreadth victory.

Lendl storms into last eight

MADRID, Oct. 1 (AFP) — Czechoslovak's Ivan Lendl had little problem making it into the quarterfinals but three other seeds bit the dust in Wednesday's singles play at the Madrid Grand Prix Tennis Tournament.

Lendl, the top seed fighting his way back to form after an injury sustained at the United States Open, easily got past Gabriel Urpi of Spain 6-3, 6-2.

But Jose Lopez-Masco of Spain toppled the No. 3 seed, Jose-Luis Damiani of Uruguay 7-5, 4-6, 7-5 and Rolf Stadler of Switzerland beat Chilean Hans Gildmester, seeded sixth, 7-5, 6-7, 6-4.

Joakim Mystrom of Sweden took Jose Higuera, of Spain, the No. 5 seed 6-1, 2-6, 6-1.

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IMPETUOUS AGGRESSION

Iran's snowballing internal crisis has undoubtedly precipitated the bombing of oil installations in Kuwait. The loss of high-ranking military commanders in an air crash and the continuous street fighting in Tehran in the past two days should have provided the beleaguered Khomeini regime with impetus to divert Iranian's attention from their dire conditions.

Regrettably the Khomeini regime, which has turned down international and Islamic peace efforts to end the war with Iraq, transgresses international norms and attacks civilian installations in a country that is not party to the border conflict between its neighbors.

Earlier this year Iranian jet fighters had also bombed the Kuwaiti border town of Abdali, but in the face of stiff Arab condemnation Tehran "apologized" and claimed it was a mistake. Kuwait, as a member of the Organization of Islamic Conference, has tried to bring a swift end to the war, now in its 13th bleeding month.

The attack leaves the impression that Iran wants to widen the scope of the war, driven by its illusory success in lifting the Iraqi siege of Abadan and purportedly pushing the Iraqis further back. It is a major miscalculation on the part of Iran because it will be provoking other Gulf states who might muster military power next door.

Nor will this be in the interest of Muslims and Arabs worldwide. It would be sad if more Islamic states were sucked into this war which has already cost the Arabs and the Muslims in general incalculable losses in men, materials, and national resources without an end in sight.

Instead of broadening the war, Iran should be seeking honorable ways to end it. So far it has rejected all the appeals made to hold a ceasefire and start negotiating. Its successive governments, the internal strife and the carnage that rages almost every day, have so far prevented sanity from prevailing in Tehran. Otherwise this war might have been terminated much earlier with Iraq declaring that it was ready and willing to talk about the causes of the conflict.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Thursday's newspapers commented on the Kingdom's extensive arrangements and facilities in the service of pilgrims for performing the Hajj in tranquil and secure atmosphere and the U.S. senators' debate over the AWACS radar planes deal with Saudi Arabia.

Al-Bilad said the Kingdom's leadership has shown deep concern for providing fine facilities in the service of pilgrims and has taken measures and steps that will greatly enhance security and a tranquil atmosphere, free from any matters that do not relate to the Islamic faith and prayer during the holy period of Hajj (pilgrimage).

The paper urged the pilgrims to devote their full hearts and souls for performing the pilgrimage rites and for spiritual meditation.

Commenting on the generous financial and moral support granted to some Islamic universities at the instructions of Crown Prince Fahd, Al-Medina said the contribution reflected the Kingdom leadership's sincere desire and deep concern for promoting the Islamic faith and dealing on priority basis with Islamic affairs, particularly regarding Islamic education and promoting the eternal message of Islam all over the world.

The role played by the Kingdom in the field of Islamic education, is in coherence with Saudi Arabia's determination to uphold the causes of the Islamic world," the paper said.

Dealing with the U.S. senators' debate over the AWACS radar planes deal with the Kingdom, Al-Jazirah urged the congressmen to study a new report prepared by the international experts on nuclear matters that endorsed Israel as a major nuclear power, since a decade and also spoke about the possibility of Israeli arsenals having a stock of atomic bombs.

"This fact should remain fresh in the minds of the

Argentina is trying to achieve N-independence

By Douglas Grant Mine

ZARATE, Argentina — By 1984, Argentina expects to produce everything it needs to support its nuclear reactors: heavy water, fuel elements made from Argentine uranium and the Zircaloy tubes that surround the fuel. Independence has always been the goal of Latin America's most advanced and most ambitious nuclear power program, and it is imminent despite a 3-year-old cutoff of cooperation from the United States. Argentina is now a nuclear exporter, building a small reactor in Peru.

The Swiss are building a heavy water plant in southern Argentina, the Canadians are completing a second reactor that will begin operating next year and the West Germans, who built the 340 megawatt Atucha I plant in Zarate, on the Parana river 95 kilometers northwest of Buenos Aires, have begun building the 690 megawatt Atucha II.

The National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, has turned out its first fuel elements and Zircaloy tubes, although it will be two years before they are manufactured in commercial quantities.

Two nuclear studies institutes produce all the engineers and technicians the country needs. Horacio Raport, director of the Atucha I plant, was asked why there is no anti-nuclear movement in Argentina, as in the United States and Europe. "Give us a few years," he said with a smile, "and we'll have that too."

James Donnelly, president of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., says Argentina has everything necessary to make an atomic bomb, a point which has not been explicitly confirmed by Argentine officials. "Application of nuclear technology is a political decision," CNEA's chief, Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, said last month. "If the country were threatened by a nuclear attack from abroad, well, the decision is obvious."

Argentina refused to sign the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, so U.S. President Jimmy Carter barred the transfer of U.S. technology in 1978. That has not significantly retarded the Argentine program, which calls for six plants providing 20 percent of the nation's electricity by 1997. Buenos Aires has been getting the material it needs from Europe, including five tons of heavy water from the Soviet Union last year.

Castro Madero said prospects for cooperation with Washington have improved since Ronald Reagan took office, but then added: "I do not think the cooperation of the United States is so necessary that Argentina would be willing to change its policy."

Argentina insists on the purely peaceful intentions of its nuclear program, but maintains the non-proliferation pact is discriminatory and would infringe on its sovereignty. According to Castro Madero, the 111 signers that pledged not to develop nuclear arms have been "completely defrauded" by the nuclear powers.

The powers, he contends, have not aided by their commitments to facilitate the transfer of technology and to actively pursue disarmament. He cites America's tradition to build the neutron weapons as a "contradiction" of treaty principles.

CNEA says it was only "a few kilos" of enriched uranium left from a 1978 purchase from the United States, just before Carter's ban went into effect, and it is believed there is not enough weapons grade uranium in Argentina to make a bomb. Small quantities of enriched uranium are used in three small experimental reactors, mainly for making medical radioisotopes.

Castro Madero says CNEA is studying how to reprocess spent uranium fuel into plutonium, which could be used to make a bomb. He says plutonium will have to be used as fuel when the uranium runs out.

Atucha I, Latin America's only working nuclear reactor, has been operating since 1974 and last year supplied six percent of the nation's electricity. Unlike the vast majority of the some 250 nuclear power plants in the world, it uses natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator and coolant. Most plants use enriched uranium and light water.

Argentina has 30,000 tons of proven uranium reserves, enough to supply nine 600-megawatt plants for their 30-year lifespans. Geologists say there is probably much more.

Argentina lacks the technology to enrich uranium, a process closely guarded by the nuclear powers. CNEA thought it would be easier to use a heavy water reactor than secure a constant supply of enriched uranium. That was proved correct when Sulzer Brothers of Switzerland agreed to provide the heavy water plant without demanding the "full-scope" safeguards insisted upon by Washington.

International Atomic Energy Agency representatives come from Vienna every three months to inspect Atucha. Argentina accepts such conditions in exchange for technology, but rules out offering what Castro Madero terms "a blank check" to IAEA to inspect any facility at any time. (AP)



Labor unions' war against Reaganomics

By Peter Pringle

WASHINGTON — The huge success of the American labor unions' anti-Reagan march recently has drawn the battle lines between the administration and its detractors for the next three years. With almost twice the expected number of marchers — more than 250,000 — answering the call for solidarity against Reagan's economic policies, the demonstration has been called the largest political gathering in Washington for 20 years, and that includes the massive anti-Vietnam marches.

But it is a huge gamble for labor. By protesting against the "social unacceptability" of Reagan's conservative plans, the trade union movement, led by Lane Kirkland, president of the umbrella union organization, AFL-CIO, has bet that Reaganomics won't work.

That this time next year, at the beginning of the mid-term congressional elections, more people will be out of work, more small businesses will have closed, more people will have frozen to death during the winter and more people, during the summer,

will have been on the streets contributing to the crime wave, or perhaps rioting.

Reagan's economic program has an increasing number of critics, but if it should work, the consequences for the now-committed labor movement could clearly be serious. The task facing Kirkland is to formulate a cohesive program for the extraordinarily broad coalition of groups on the march: trade unionists from waiters to steelworkers, women's organizations, peace groups, young and old, black and white.

The issues that appeared to draw the most vigorous reaction from the marchers included welfare cuts, particularly in social security, education cuts in college support grants for students and school lunches — "Let them eat ketchup" was the slogan for that one — and high interest rates, particularly for first-time home buyers.

"We will not sit by," declared Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "while the bare necessities of life are taken from the needy and given to the greedy."

The aim is not to try to persuade the president to change, or even to modify his policies; no observer of Reagan's first nine months in office believes that to be a realistic endeavor. The aim is rather, in the first instance, to show those Democratic politicians who so readily crossed the congressional floor in support of Reaganomics that there is a growing opposition out there and the politicians better heed it if they want to keep their seats in 1982.

The second target, of course, is to drive Ronald Reagan out of the White House in 1984 by putting new life into the old Democratic coalition. There is no lack of spirit and determination. "Hey, hey, he's no good, send him back to Hollywood," chanted the marchers at a president who had pointedly chosen to be out of town for the weekend at his mountain retreat at Camp David.

Some workers wished the rally had not been held at the weekend. "We should have shut down Washington during a weekday," said a steelworker from Pennsylvania. Encouraged by the massive turnout, that is exactly what the AFL-CIO organizers may have in mind for their next move.

Change, a popular slogan in Greek election

By Harold Byatt

ATHENS — For the first time in its history, Greece may soon have a left-wing government. Under the Greek electoral system, a party obtaining 40 percent of the popular vote can win more than 50 percent of the 300 parliamentary seats.

With less than three weeks till election day (Oct. 18), public opinion tests predict a neck-and-neck race between the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) of Andreas Papandreu and the Nea Demokratia of George Rallis. Estimates give both parties an almost equal chance of securing the desired 40 percent.

In spite of its achievements since coming to power in 1974 — membership of the EEC, improved relations with Turkey, higher living standards — Nea Demokratia has failed to arouse enthusiasm. PASOK, on the other hand, has taken full advantage of a widespread emotional desire for change. *Alagi*, the Greek word for change, will probably prove to be one of the most successful slogans in a Greek election.

With brief interruptions, the political forces now ruling the country have been in power for more than 15 years, before and after the colonels' dictatorship

(1967-74).

Papandreu's allegations that the present administration is sluggish and incompetent, and has allowed the growth of one of Europe's most uncooperative bureaucracies, have found a sympathetic audience. His pledge to make a new start in domestic affairs, nationalize bankrupt industries, and wipe out favoritism have had a much wider appeal than his references to renegotiation of the EEC agreements or the closure of the U.S. bases in Greece.

Besides Pasok and Nea Demokratia, seven other parties are taking part in the elections. But apart from the pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party, which has a good prospect of obtaining more than 10 percent of the total votes and occupying third place in parliament, none of the others presents any real challenge. They include political forces ranging from the extreme Right to the moderate Left, and their total strength is not expected to exceed 10 percent of the vote.

Efforts by both Nea Demokratia and PASOK to absorb the groups closest to them ideologically have failed. But in any case none of these groups would be in a position to play an important part in the new parliament, even if both major parties were to fail to

win an overall majority.

One possible source of serious domestic and international complications would be a vote of support or "toleration" for PASOK by the Communists. But even this possible eventualities has failed to upset the serenity with which everyone in Greece, including the armed forces, appear to be facing the elections.

President Karamanlis is meanwhile consulting with government and opposition leaders about arrangements for the poll, which promises to be the fairest Greece has had since the end of World War II. —(ONS)

Letters to the editor

ARAB NEWS welcomes letters from the readers. The letters, preferably typed and having full address, may be edited for space and clarity. They should be addressed to THE LETTERS EDITOR, ARAB NEWS, P.O. BOX 4556, JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

مكتبة الأخبار

Pilgrimage: Happiness pure and simple

By Adil Salahi

As the climax of the pilgrimage season approaches people from all corners of the world are arriving daily in their thousands. They undertake this long and arduous trip for the sole purpose of earning Allah's forgiveness and His pleasure.

The pilgrimage journey includes certain rituals and actions which may appear, if taken in isolation, to be devoid of a logical purpose. Taken as a whole, and in the context of the relationship between man and God, this unique exercise easily reveals its noble purpose and its profound effect on the lives of those who undertake to do it.

The purpose is to make clear to man that his best course throughout his life journey, is to submit himself to Allah by following His commandments and implementing His rules, which have been made clear to us through His messenger. During pilgrimage the sense of submission is present in everyone's mind. The benefit is also very clear. Any pilgrim would tell you that his pilgrimage days are undoubtedly the happiest of his life. When you ask for the reason behind this fact the answers you receive are bound to be "sincerity," "purity of action," "honesty of purpose," "feeling near to Allah," "taking

part in a grand act of worship" and so on.

All these answers point to one fact, that is, when people are conscious of their submission to Allah their happiness is at its climax. Hence, if they sustain this consciousness throughout their lives their happiness is endless. This is a truism which the advocates of Islam endeavour to put across to all people. They try to show that a Muslim who is aware of his relationship with Allah is always happy, no matter what difficulties he or she encounters.

When we examine the actions a pilgrim does we realize that every step is taken in the name of Allah, every action is done for the sake of Allah. No other cause would drive that multitude of people to do so enthusiastically what they do on pilgrimage.

This very fact imparts a different color to all our actions in pilgrimage. They begin to have a new sense; the sense of a love relationship with Allah and of total harmony with the world around us. That love relationship teaches us how to conduct our lives so that everything we do should first be considered as to whether it would please or displease Allah. The harmony with the world is the immediate prize

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Bountiful
When the earth is systematically levelled down, and your Lord comes, with the angles rank on rank, and Gehanna is, then, brought near, then man will remember, but how will that remembrance profit him? He shall say, "Oh, would that I had prepared for my life."
On that day none shall chastise as He chastises, nor shall any bind with chains as He binds.
"Oh soul at peace, return to your Lord, well pleased and well pleasing. Enter you among my servants! Enter My Paradise."

(The Dawn 89: 21-30)

we receive for our submission to Allah. All other creatures make this submission. Man alone of all Allah's creation can rebel and violate Allah's laws. When he does that he is out of tune with the rest of creation. But when he is aware of the fact that he should utilize his freedom of choice in order to make a willing and conscious submission to Allah the result is that he lives in harmony with the world at large. No conflict; no clash; no conquest of the powers of nature. All join together in a sublime purpose: to build a happy human life. When that is realized man's happiness is infinite.

In pilgrimage we have a sample of that happiness. Because in pilgrimage our sense of submission to Allah is alive within us we feel close to Him. In this closeness to the Divine being lies man's true happiness.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 26 The first exodus

We have seen over the last few weeks how the situations in Makkah reached a stage of impasse. It was clear to the Prophet that no amount of persuasion or negotiation would make the leaders of Makkah change their hostile attitude to Islam, or convince them that they would be well advised to judge Islam objectively.

Indeed the Makkans started to escalate their campaign of repression, subjecting the Muslim to much torture and endless persecution. But despite all this more people were joining the ranks of Muslims.

The Prophet, always a far sighted leader, advised his companions to emigrate to Abyssinia where the Christian king, Al-Najashi, was known for his abhorrence of injustice. Although the main reason for the exodus given by historians is that the Muslims were simply fleeing to save their lives, the move was certainly a very shrewd one, that had been taken after a very careful consideration of the whole situation.

In Makkah, the Muslims were in a very critical situation indeed. Although the persecution campaign was still being directed at individuals, particularly the weak and those without support, an all out strike by the Makkans to exterminate Islam totally from their midst could not be ruled out. Adopting a high handed approach to a problem is the surest way to make the hard-liners even more hardline. Since the Muslims were unlikely to relapse into idol worship after having known the One true God the Makkans might be driven to extremes as

they realized that their ruthless methods were futile. A final solution might be contemplated.

To avoid this the Prophet felt that immigration by a good number of his followers would be useful in various ways. Firstly, the immigrants would be spared the hardships inflicted by the Makkans. In their new abode they would be free to worship Allah and have time for reflection on the benefits of their new faith.

Secondly, they would carry the message of Islam to new parts of the world, and they might win new converts.

Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, the exodus would make the number of Muslims in Makkah seem small. Qur'anic and its leaders would not feel seriously threatened. In this way a total strike could be averted.

Lastly, the immigrants would remain a back up force to be called upon if the need arises.

The choice of Abyssinia was made after careful consideration. Here, the criterion was that the Muslims should not be substituting one kind of repression for another. Hence the fact that its ruler, Al-Najashi, was a just king with the determining factors.

Taken in this light the decision to immigrate to Abyssinia appears to be a very wise tactical decision. The Prophet was indeed thinking, even at this early stage, in terms of establishing his own state, where Islam would be implemented in its fullness.

(To be continued next Friday)

Islamic schools available in some cities

Muslim parents in the U.S. feel a proper education is a vital need

By Catherine Raisa
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A close look at the Islamic Community School (ICS) at the Islamic Center here demonstrates the vital role of Islamic education for Muslims living in the United States. The network of Islamic education facilities established throughout the Western, secular nation provides Muslims with the opportunity of learning about their religion and living the Islamic way of life.

The Islamic Community School was founded in the spring of 1980 through the collective efforts of Washington's Islamic organizations and interested parents who saw the need to provide Islamic education to Muslim children. The establishment of the school was a response to Washington's growing Muslim population which exceeds 50,000.

"The Islamic Community School offers a secure environment for Muslim children, in

general, feel more comfortable in the Islamic school's atmosphere because they are accustomed to the same atmosphere at home with their families.

The ICS curriculum is planned by both parents and faculty members, according to Latefa Wilminah, the director of this school. "The school's objective," she said, "is to provide activities that will enhance the child's Islamic development and understanding." The school also offers secular subjects necessary for day-to-day functioning in society and general knowledge.

Major courses and activities include the Qur'an and Hadith, home economics, English language and reading, science, physical education, Arabic, vocational shops, mathematics, social studies, health, and career development.

Memorization Begins Early

A teacher of the Qur'an explained that the children learn the Hadiths through memorization drills. "The children begin to memor-

ize at the age of five and continue to memorize until they know the entire Qur'an," he said.

ICS is a non-profit institution and is supported solely from tuition and contributions. Wilminah also commented that academic materials to teach Islamic education are difficult to find in the United States. She said, "Someday, we hope the teachers here can write their own education instruction books, but we are not equipped to do this now."

Placement Tests Each Year

The educational approach at ICS is called the "mastery learning" technique. From preschool through junior high, a series of placement tests is given to each student at the beginning of the school year. The results indicate the level of mastery in content areas of each subject and thus pinpoint the specific units on which the student begins to study.

Wilminah added that this approach stresses individual learning. A student may be assigned individual tutoring, text materials,

audio visuals or group work depending on his needs and interests.

Within the mastery learning structure, students must pass each learning unit with 85 percent efficiency before going on to more advanced levels of learning.

The minimum age required to enter the preschool is 3 1/2 years old. The oldest child of the 85 students presently attending ICS is 15 years old.

Teachers at the school have a university education and are chosen "with particular care for his or her dedication, experience, mastery of the subject and warmth of spirit," said Wilminah. Another teacher at the school remarked that it is enjoyable to teach at ICS because it offers the opportunity for continual pursuit of Islamic knowledge. Being a Muslim in the United States is a challenge, one that is being met by more than 3 million Muslims living in this country. Islamic education provided by schools like the Islamic Community School in Washington has helped Muslims meet this challenge.

New York Islamic School

Even though it meant her children faced a two-hour bus ride twice a day, Aisha Abdul Aziz transferred them from the public school they were attending to Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya in New York, determined that what they learned in school be a continuation of what they were learning at home. They needed an Islamic education she had decided, not the purely academic one offered in New York's public school system. Besides, the children often felt out of place, different.

Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya was not the first Islamic school in New York, but it was the first one to earn accreditation from the state, according to its director Abdul Basir. The school was established almost over night four years ago by a group of about 25 parents in the New York area.

For children aged five to 11, Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya offers not only the basic academic courses — math, reading, writing, science — but classes in Arabic language, Islamic history and Hadith. A small staff runs the school located on Staten Island in a one-storey portable building with a fenced-in yard. There is one teacher for each grade, from kindergarten through sixth, three teacher assistants and the director.

Unlike attendance at public schools, Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya isn't free. Tuition is \$1,100 a year per student. Despite the hefty price tag, enrollment has steadily increased from the school's first 46 students in 1977 to the more than 200 enrolled for the 1981-82 school year. The students come from the five boroughs that make up New York and from the neighboring state of New Jersey.

About one-third of Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya's enrollment is made up of non-Muslim students. They are children Basir says, "who have certain problems with the public schools, not necessarily academic, but social, disciplinary, a negative neighborhood

influence." Though the parents do not adhere to the Islamic religion, they believed that an Islamic environment is preferable to that offered by most public schools.

Discipline Emphasized

That environment is characterized, in part, by an emphasis on discipline. "We have a philosophy on discipline," says Basir. "We don't tolerate undisciplined behavior. The students know it so we don't have any problems."

Aisha Abdul Aziz, who has since moved with her family to New Mexico, where her children attend a small country school, agrees that the public schools are usually short on discipline. But she's discovered there's an academic difference as well. When her children began school in New Mexico, they were at least two grades ahead of other children their age, thanks in large part to the accelerated classes they had attended at Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya.

The school's curriculum was originally

structured by a special committee and it's been followed ever since, with only minor adjustments, says Basir. Due to the school's relatively small size parents can have a significant input in its over all direction, mainly through an organization popular in public schools — the PTA (Parents Teachers Association). "We can, to some extent, cater to the desires of the parents," claims Basir, "because we don't have 5,000 students and we don't get 2,000 suggestions."

Chicago College Planned

Plans are under way in Chicago, Illinois for an Islamic university which would be one of the few colleges in the United States to offer a bachelor degree in Arabic and Islamic study. Hassam Abdallah, director of the Arab Information Center and the man who is in charge of the project, said the university will be a teacher's college and will offer courses in Arabic and Islam in addition to other courses as well. The school will be non-sectarian and will be open to all interested students.



INCREDIBLE FEAT: French tightrope walker Henri Rochetin walks up a 400 meter cable car called "La Bastille" in Grenoble, French Alps. Rochetin performed his feat during the Festival of the Incredible. Here he is seen passing near two ball-shaped cable cars.

Houston Islamic Society offers regular courses

By Jeannette Garrett
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — There is no Islamic school here but that does not mean that the city's Muslim children are not getting an Islamic education. The local Islamic Society is making up for the absence by offering classes in Arabic language and Islamic history.

When a small community of Houston Muslims established an Islamic Center almost 13 years ago, they realized from the beginning that they needed a place where children could learn about their religion, a place where the principles they were being taught at home could be reinforced.

Just as the Muslim population in Houston has grown over the last decade, in an estimated 10,000, the center's classes have grown too. The first students, having mastered the basics, wanted to pursue their knowledge of Arabic, so eventually classes were divided into beginners, intermediate and seniors, the latter made up of high school and college students.

Through the years, the center has expanded its curriculum to include courses in colloquial Arabic, the principles of Islam, and studies in Islamic history and culture. Classes are held Monday through Thursday for adults and on Fridays and Sundays for children. They are taught by Muslim professionals in the Houston area — doctors, engineers, professors, chemists — who volunteer their time.

Around 6:30 on Friday nights, two or three cars begin pulling into the Islamic

Center's driveway and by 7, almost 50 children have been deposited, ranging in age from 5 to 15. They come, most of them dressed in blue jeans and T-shirts, after having spent a full day at school, to sit in a different type of classroom, where they struggle to pronounce the difficult sounds of the Arabic language.

Her oldest, Tariq, 13, began studying the Qur'an a little over a year ago. When he started the class, he knew only a few Arabic words that Mrs. Samee had taught him at home. The classes have gradually improved his ability and given him confidence. "They show you the right way to pronounce the words and the right way of stressing things," he says. "Before, I was just reading it without any meaning." So far, he has read 26 sections of the Qur'an.

He's also taking a class in Islamic history, where he has learned about the Prophet Muhammad's life and something of the geography of Saudi Arabia. He's also tackling colloquial Arabic.

"It's pretty hard," he admits. "If you compare it with English or some other language, it's hard to pronounce, but if I stick with it for another year I think I'll be able to communicate with people from Arab countries pretty well."

The Islamic Society has plans to build a school in Houston within the next five years, but in the meantime, the center is making sure that those children, who want an Islamic education don't have to do without.

Billion dollar trade

Agreement assures stolen art's return; Peru officials clamp down on dealers

By Kevin Dunn

CUZCO, Peru, (R) — The Peruvian government is fighting an urgent campaign to halt a billion-dollar trade in stolen art treasures which is despoiling the country's cultural heritage. Intense diplomatic efforts culminated in the signing of an agreement with the United States to facilitate the return of stolen works of art seized by U.S. authorities.

At the same time, the public prosecutor's office has launched an investigation into the activities of Peruvian dealers and collectors who often act as agents for foreign buyers. The export of all art works has been prohibited since 1929. But the law was failed to stop a boom in the trading of gold and silver objects, Colonial-era paintings and centuries-old pottery.

"In the past 10 years the illegal trade has flourished, especially toward the United States and Europe," a senior official of the National Institute of Culture said.

"Most of our best pieces are already abroad and if it continues, Peru will be left with only a mediocre collection of its own antiquities," he said.

The institute says more than 5,000 works of art were stolen last year, with churches in the region of Cuzco, the ancient Inca capital

1,160 km (725 miles) southeast of Lima; being the main target. Most of the region's 305 chapels and churches have been pillaged of their finest treasures and archaeological sites have been cleared by clandestine digging.

The local authorities are installing burglar alarms in 18 of the most important churches. But Mayor Willy Monzon said the budget of less than \$25,000 was not enough even to provide adequate security in the cathedral.

"The only protection our churches have is the good faith of the local people," he said. "Unfortunately, that is no longer sufficient."

Monzon said local people carried out the robberies but acted on the orders of knowledgeable, outside dealers. "They are as well organized as the drug traffickers," he said.

Government officials agree. "The financing and organization comes from abroad and the locals are used for the dirty work," one official said.

Clients are wealthy, cultured and demanding. "They want only the best which is why the finest pieces disappear," he added.

Furious at the appearance of Peruvian treasures in foreign auctioneers' catalogues, the government decided earlier this year to take action to halt the trade.

It achieved an immediate success when the

New York branch of Sotheby's, the art auctioneers, withdrew from sale seven Colonial paintings which the government alleged had been stolen from Peruvian churches and museums. Six were returned to Peru after the government presented documentary evidence to back its claim. It is now seeking to recover 46 more earmarked to go under the hammer.

Cultural officials said the recovery marked an important precedent and had apparently already discouraged some collectors from buying Peruvian works.

The agreement, similar to one signed between the U.S. and Mexico in 1970, will allow the Peruvian government to bypass the courts and obtain quick recovery of treasures if they can prove they have been stolen.

"Legal proceedings are lengthy and costly. While they go on the antiquities deteriorate because they are not properly stored," one cultural official said.

The government is also taking action in Peru with official sources saying the public prosecutor will shortly bring charges against a number of prominent people involved in the illicit trade. The sources said the government is determined to show it is prepared to clamp down within Peru while seeking cooperation from other countries.

السنة الأولى
1981

1,000 German 'gray panthers' cite intimidation, ignorance

By Gerd Kroncke

WUPPERTAL (INP) — About a dozen elderly folk sit at a long table in the communal room of a local inn, enjoying coffee. The ladies, the oldest 84 and the youngest in the group are repeated, interrupted by the clinking of glasses. One of the ladies reads out passages from a sheet of paper drawn up the previous day and they being submitted for the approval of all present. The teo of the letter— addressed to a court — is aggressive and angry. One of those present, Martha Marzhauser — usually a rather quiet person — mumbles almost to herself: "That's the only language they understand."

The inn on the edge of Wuppertal (Federal Republic of Germany) — a smart building with the typical black slate of the Bergische Land region — is no ordinary inn. For the past four years, it has been the clubhouse of the thousand-member "Seniors' Protection Federation" and its "hard core", the so-called "Gray Panthers" of Wuppertal. Their motto is: "Protection from intimidation, liberation from Tutelage, abolition of ignorance."

Martha Marzhauser, who's on the verge of 70, is actually one of the younger "Panthers". But after nursing her old father for ten years, she suddenly felt tired, "used up" and very old when he died and she was relieved of the burden.

Life seemed to her to have no purpose left when, suddenly, her only grandchild died at the age of three years. She still finds it hard to

talk about the morning when she found the little fellow in bed lifeless. After a lifetime of hard work, Marzhauser only wanted to die.

In the Gray Panthers, which she stumbled across by chance, she has found new aims in life and is among the most active members. At least four times a week, they make their way by suspension railway and bus to the clubhouse and on one particular day — Thursday — Marzhauser is indispensable.

This is when she gives a few members of about her own age lessons in painting — oils, aquarelle, drawing and pastel colors. She was quite well on in years before discovering this talent in herself. Lovingly, she painted the mascot of the Gray Panthers on canvas and it hangs in the "seajors" area in the Wuppertal center.

All Gray Panthers do what they can for the cause of the elderly, each according to his or her abilities. One helps others unable to cope with officialdom while another organizes hospital visits to ensure that no-one is left isolated from friends in a hospital ward. Everyone tries their best to delay for as long as possible the day when one member or the other has to be moved into an old people's home. When this can no longer be avoided, members remain in contact.

The Gray Panthers have learned from the younger generation how to "go on the street" to fight for their rights. They simply needle and haggle until matters are put right. In Wuppertal, they once saved a family living from social assistance from being evicted from a privately owned house because they

were not paying enough rent. Marzhauser is always on hand despite the fact that she has "bad" legs.

But Marzhauser couldn't go along when a delegation of Panthers traveled to Hamburg in July to "kick up a rumpus" at a gerontology congress. She later was given a full account of how the Gray Panthers — helped by students — staged a protest against a congress of experts because the academics discussed the elderly without having them represented — and they did so in English. "Human rights for old people too" said the banner the protesters waved at delegates.

Marzhauser says she can picture the scene — she's been present at similar events in the past. She was there with about 50 other members who went to Saarbruecken to demonstrate outside the Assize Court. It was a silent demonstration. They brandied a mild judgment against the female head of an old people's home as a "scandalous verdict". The court had heard that an elderly woman inmate at the home had been tied to a chair to keep her quiet. In their protest, the Gray Panthers tied one another to stools and put sticking plaster across their mouths.

When radio or television interviewers appear on the scene, Marzhauser is given the job of answering their questions. On one TV program about senior citizens, she lambasted what she called a "society hostile to the old". She once took part in a radio discussion about fear of dying. But she herself is no longer afraid of death — strangely enough only since she began to think that "life before death" isn't so bad after all.

Recognition of biological rhythms could make medicine more effective

By Joyce Egginton

NEW YORK (ONS) — If you are cast from a sinking ship in the early hours of the morning, you are more likely to drown than if it happens at noon. If you are expecting a baby, you are most likely to go into labor at about midnight. If you want to do your most productive work, you will avoid switching shifts. If you are anxious to do muscle-building exercises the most effective time is in the afternoon.

If you are overweight, your best chance of slimming may be by concentrating your day's calories into one big morning meal. If you are critically ill, the difference between death and survival may depend on the time of day medicine is administered.

Advanced new studies into biological rhythms conducted at the University of Minnesota's Medical School have come up with these and related findings which could revolutionize the practice of medicine.

Researchers believe health could be prolonged and more cures brought about if doctors geared the timing of treatments to patients' biological rhythms, rather than adhering to their own rigid schedules.

The theory behind chronobiology, as it is known, is one which botanists have understood about plant life for years: Every system of the living organism functions in a rhythmic and cyclical pattern which is to a large extent independent of the other systems, yet interacts with them.

Only a few of these biological rhythms are used in medical diagnosis, and even those inadequately, according to Dr. Franz Halberg, who heads the university's

chronobiology laboratories and has an international reputation as the "father" of chronobiology.

These known rhythms include brain impulses (several per second), heart beats (about one per second), the sleep-wake cycle, the menstrual cycle, pregnancy and body temperature. But Dr. Halberg says there are many more rhythms rarely measured in diagnosis — those of blood cell counts, adrenal gland activity, enzyme levels, hormonal function and urine content — all of which can be vital clues to a patient's health and the best method of treatment.

Abnormal rhythms in certain hormone levels, he has discovered, can be a clear indicator that the patient is a potential cancer victim years before the disease develops.

Dr. Halberg is critical of the standard medical belief that there is a constant "normal" temperature and pulse rate which varies only in illness. He has found that body temperature varies (by as much as 2 degrees Fahrenheit) in a predictable and rhythmic way over a 24-hour cycle. The same is true of blood pressure.

A doctor's "reading" of his patient's state of health may be different at one time of day from another. This can lead to wrong diagnosis and mistreatment.

A dramatic example, cited by Dr. Halberg, is that in the course of a normal day most people's cortisone level climbs to a height which is usually associated with adrenal excess, and sinks to such a low level that it could be mistaken for adrenal insufficiency.

To emphasize his point, Dr. Halberg strapped uses a small machine which takes an automatic blood-pressure reading every 10 minutes. After an hour's conversation, with a subject sitting quietly, the machine will showed six different readings.

If a subject could remain attached to the machine for 24 hours, Dr. Halberg could chart a curve of an individual range of "normal" a chart which would be much the same for every 24-hour period and against which any future blood-pressure readings should be measured, rather than against an arbitrary standard in a medical textbook.

Dr. Halberg dreams of a time when every patient has all of his biological rhythms charted, with the charts used as tools of preventive medicine. He claims diseases like cancer and hypertension could be diagnosed from changes in the rhythms long before there was danger to life.

The administration of treatment would also take biological rhythms into account. Animal experiments at the University of Minnesota's Medical School have produced overwhelming evidence that the effectiveness of many drugs can vary enormously depending on the time of day they are taken.

The most important finding — publicly reported for the first time at a medical symposium here — is that patients in advanced stages of cancer suffer fewer side effects if chemotherapy drugs are administered to take the best advantage of appropriate biological rhythms, including those of the cancer cells.

Instant antique plant produces look-alikes

By Denis D. Gray

CHIANG MAI, Thailand. (AP) — How do you make a statue carved yesterday look like a priceless antique from the 16th century? Ask Mrs. Banyen Aksornsee, the petite owner and operator of what must be one of the biggest "instant antique" factories in Asia. Under her careful and imaginative tutelage, more than 120 craftsmen have fashioned and aged tens of thousands of superb copies.

Figures out of Thai mythology, Burmese spirits, Chinese lions, intricately wrought ornaments of Buddhist temples, drums twice the height of a man. These and other antique look-alikes crowd every house, courtyard and walkway of the "House of Banyen" — a lovely, spacious compound where the instants are made, displayed and sold.

The compound normally buzzes with activity. Fake antiques are big business in Thailand. Many a foreign tourist as well as Thai has had ego punctured and his savings account depleted by cleverly crafted "instant."

Prices here are reasonable. However, there is a good chance that unscrupulous Thai and possibly foreign dealers have passed off Mrs. Aksornsee's products as real antiques.

Thai government experts say that most so-called antique stores in Thailand now carry mostly copies, often advertised as genuine.

"This makes me very unhappy," says Mrs. Aksornsee. "Here I tell my customers exactly what is old and what is new."

Take a slender wooden statue of a smiling Thai angel, almost one meter (three feet) tall. To the inexpert eye it appears old, but it was carved only five years ago. The key is making a good copy from a genuine model. This statue, Mrs. Aksornsee explains, took about a week to carve and the artisan received the equivalent of \$20. The wood was purposely not dried properly so that it would develop

cracks, a sign of old age.

Then the statue was hung out in a courtyard where the wind, rain, bothouse humidity — not to mention moss and fungi — provided a mellow, time-worn patina. A thin layer of clay was added for extra effect.

The price at Banyen: \$100 although the owner is a game bargainer and will consider lower offers. The price at other outlets: Mrs. Aksornsee does not know and does not even want to guess.

Aging techniques depend upon the material and the styles of the period copied. Some customers, Mrs. Aksornsee says, will specify a desired effect and she experiments, often picking up new techniques this way.

Other approaches to wood aging include scorching, smudging gold-leaf covering, dulling a painted surface or rubbing out the color altogether to expose patches of the wood beneath. Bronzes can be corroded with chemicals. Stone pieces can be buried underground for long periods and then knocked about and chipped here and there for good measure.

Mrs. Aksornsee 49, started making instant antiques eight years ago, when the real ones were becoming increasingly hard to find and much costlier to acquire. Her working life started as a teen-ager, selling Thai sweets at rural markets. Then she made traditional northern Thai dolls and peddled these and other handicrafts to foreign tourists at this charming hill resort, noted for its craftsmeo, and colorful hill tribe culture.

Her first investment in antiques amounted to \$6.50. Fifteen years ago she erected the first building on the Banyen compound and her business flourished, with 50 agents scouring the countryside for relics of the past.

Some fine antique pieces remain but Mrs. Aksornsee says her biggest business is exporting the instants in bulk to the United States. It is clearly a growth industry. She is about to open Banyen II nearby, a compound more than twice the size of her first one.



CURIOSITY: CAUGHT THE CAT: This calico cat stopped dead in its tracks as it rounded a corner and faced an armed member of the New Orleans Police SWAT team. The team was called out on a domestic matter. No one was injured, not even the surprised cat.

Film institute could be helped or destroyed

Bergman returns from exile to shoot \$5 million major Swedish movie

By Chris Mosey

STOCKHOLM — He is 63 but he strides through Frystorg, Uppsala, like a man half that age, wearing a flat corduroy cap, shapeless trousers and a zip-up jacket over a thick sweater. He surveys a market place that has been built to his specification. Suddenly he stops in front of one of the stalls — something is wrong. "We must have mittens for the lady picking potatoes," he says. The mittens are brought and a smile flickers across the severe face.

The man in the corduroy cap holds up his hand and in the silence that ensues, softly, he speaks the three words that are the

Swedish equivalent of "Let 'em Roll."

Ingmar Bergman has returned from self-imposed exile to make his last major film: a two-hour, 40-minute extravaganza for the cinema that will also be a five-hour television series, on a budget of more than \$5 million, 10 times that of the average Swedish film.

It is called "Fanny and Alexander." It opens with a pillow fight in a children's bedroom and ends with a walk in the desert. The screenplay took Bergman two years to write and runs to 297 pages, his longest ever. "The film will be like a large tapestry," says Bergman, "with an awful lot of people, colors, houses, forests, mystical places and night skies."

It is the story of an aristocratic family: a grandmother, her three sons and their families. "It is not autobiographical," Bergman had earlier told a press conference at the Swedish Film Institute in Stockholm.

"We will follow the family for just over a year, from Christmas 1910 to the spring of 1912. The story takes place in a small Swedish town, never identified, with a bishop, university and a theater. Uppsala comes closest, like it used to be — a small, almost idyllic town."

The instructions in his screenplay are more Bergmanesque: "A Swedish town at the beginning of the twentieth century. Dark waters run past the houses, those of both the

rich and the poor."

And so the barricades were put up around Frystorg, the traffic was diverted and the people strained to catch a glimpse of the man in the corduroy cap and whispered: "Is that him? Is that Bergman?"

More than 1,000 extras are part of Bergman's "large tapestry," along with 57 actors and actresses and 73 technicians. The production will either save the Swedish film industry or plunge it deeper into a debt that is starting to assume almost terminal proportions, as the country faces its worst economic crisis since the 1930s.

The Film Institute's production fund for 1970-80 showed a deficit of \$6 million. The

figure for 1980-81 is likely to be similar. Bergman says he is just making a film; Film Institute boss Jorn Donner would seem to be hoping for a miracle.

When Bergman's money-raising negotiations with Britain's entertainment tycoon, Lord (Lew) Grade, floundered, Donner stepped in flamboyantly and told Bergman: "You make the film, I'll fix the cash."

Donner says he has around \$2 million to come from German backers and just over that amount from French and Italian sources, but no agreements have been signed.

According to Sven Eric Ericson, film critic for *Dagens Nyheter*, Stockholm's leading daily newspaper, Donner has so far raised only \$1 million in hard cash.

"While Bergman is filming, other Swedish film-makers are getting very anxious," says Ericson. "They are afraid that the foreign finance will go up in smoke and that the

Bergman project will eat up all the Film Institute's remaining resources."

The Federation of Swedish Film Directors,

in an open letter to the Film Institute published in the Swedish Press, has questioned the wisdom of banking on his productions like the Bergman film or Jan Troell's \$2.5 million adventure yarn about Swedish engineer August Andree's ill-fated attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon in 1897, "which has already gone over budget."

The federation demanded that the institute's accounts for both films be made public because "the Film Institute's undertakings can influence the working situation of Sweden's film-makers for a long time to come."

An irritable Donner commented: "The financing of 'Fanny and Alexander' is 100 percent settled. I can't give away all my business secrets. What good is that going to do?"

100,000-year-old human fossils found in Korea

SEOUL — Fossilized human bones, resembling those of the Neanderthal man, have recently been discovered in Sangsi-ri Village near Maepo-myon, Puktanyang-gun, Chungcheong Pukto. The bones are estimated to be 100,000 to 120,000 years old.

The fossil bones, found under large rocks in the village by an Yonsei University investigation team are considered even older than the Neanderthals.

The jaw and foot bones and teeth are much larger in size and number than those of the Tokchon man found earlier in North Korea, which were then claimed to be similar to the Neanderthal bones.

In addition to the human fossil bones, the Yonsei University investigators found 15 different types of earthenware items, unsharpened stone axes and horse bones.

The items, in fact, were excavated from three different rocky caverns, each covered by large rocks.

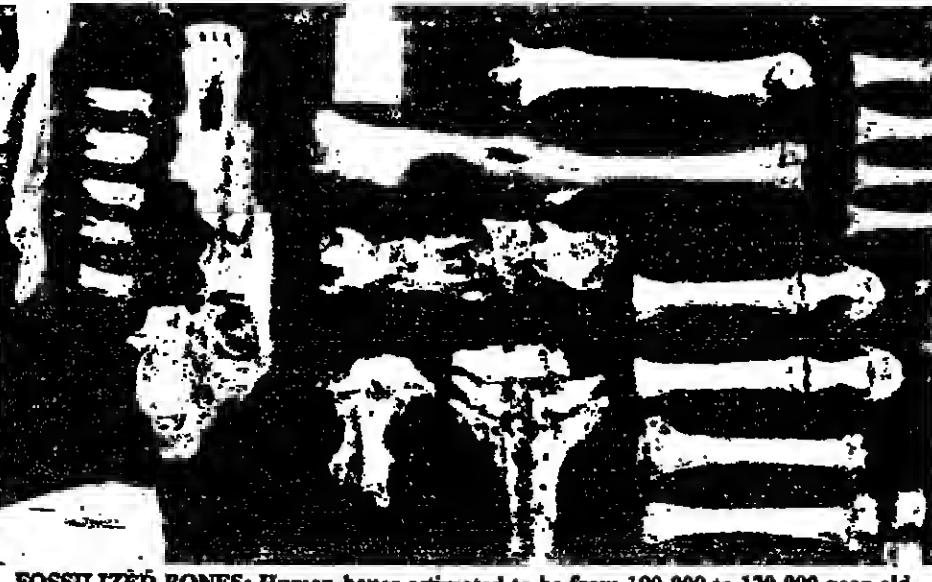
The first cavern was considered to belong to the Paleolithic Age, the second one to the Bronze Age, and the third to the Neolithic Age.

The human bones discovered in the first cavern appeared to be even older than those of the Neanderthal man. The bones were much thicker than those of modern man. Along with the human bones were found a large number of animal bones with primeval religious engravings.

From the second cavern came horse bones, human bones and many unsharpened stone tools. There also were ground earthenware vessels.

Many Neolithic Age items, including arrow heads, unsharpened axes and bores from animals came from the third cavern.

The leader of the team, Dr. Son Poki said that the discovery confirmed the existence of the Paleolithic Age's culture in Korea. In particular, he said the discovery of the human bones, even earlier than those of the Neanderthal man, was an epochal event.



FOSSILIZED BONES: Human bones estimated to be from 100,000 to 120,000-year-old were recently discovered in Korea. The discovery confirmed the existence of the Paleolithic Age's culture in the area.

Blind can obtain mobility using two new inventions

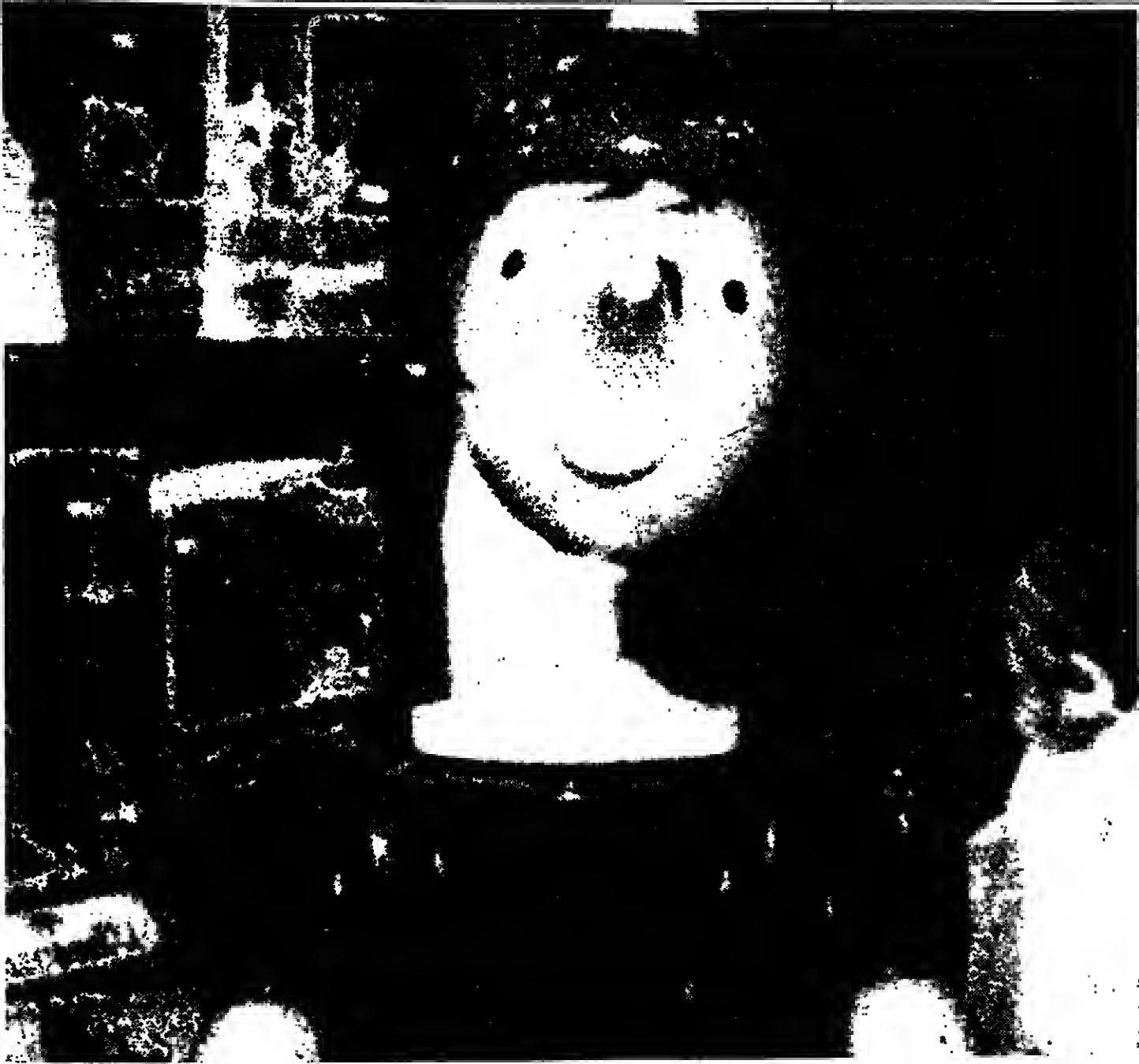
LONDON — Two new devices have been introduced which enable blind persons to have greater mobility. They include a cane with a built-in warning system and a shoulder-mounted television camera.

The cane will make life easier for the blind user by warning him of obstacles. The device was developed by researchers at the Poleroid Corp., in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The cane uses ultrasonic signals to warn a blind user what obstacles appear in front of him.

The cane transmits signals, which are beyond hearing range. The signals are reflected back from solid objects to special receiving equipment which is built into the cane. Obstacle warnings are audibly transmitted to the blind person's ear, warning him about where the obstruction is located.

Obstacles can be detected close at hand, on the ground or in the air, or at some distance from the walker and monitored by the cane. An ultrasonic range finder is incorporated into the cane to tell its user how far away an object is and its size. The design is incorporated on equipment used in Polaroid cameras. In the camera, the range finder determines the distance between the subject and camera and adjusts the focusing lens accordingly.

The shoulder-mounted television camera was developed by two researchers at the Smith-Kettlewell Institute of Visual Sciences in San Francisco, California. The camera produces images which are processed within a half a second by an attached computer.



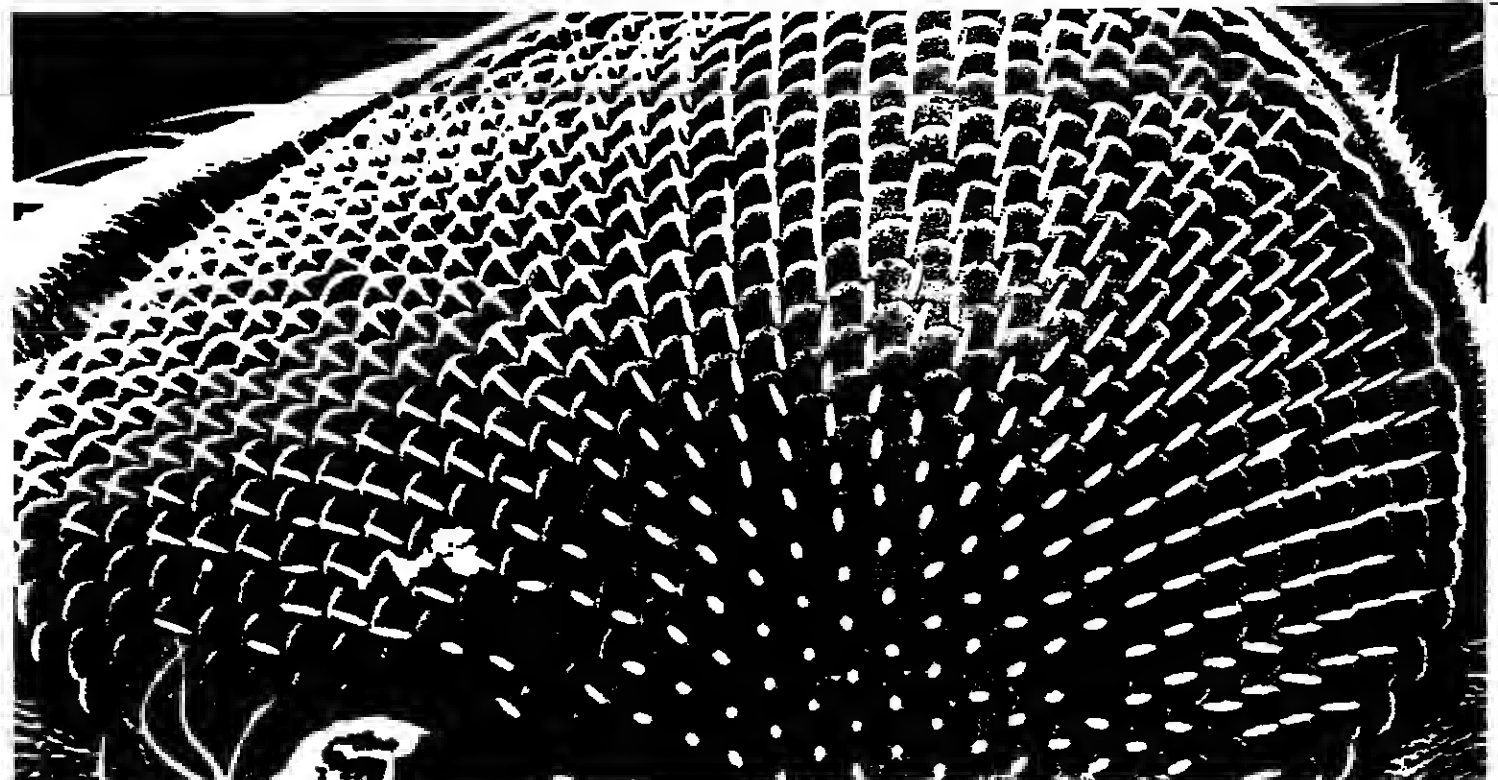
PINOCCHIO CELEBRATION: Pinocchio poses in a toy shop in Florence, Italy. The town recently launched a two-year centennial celebration for Pinocchio.



POPCORN BALL: What is claimed to be the "world's largest popcorn ball," with 4,000 pounds of popcorn, 4,000 pounds of sugar and 2,000 pounds of syrup was put together in Peekskill, N.Y. by chefs and assistants from the Academy of Culinary Arts of Mays Landing, N.J. The event was to raise money for a new health center.



ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS: "The Border" a new film starring actor Jack Nicholson as a border patrol officer, tells of the plight of illegal immigrants in the southwestern U.S.



INCREDIBLE MAGNIFICATION: The eye of a fruit fly magnified 11,200 times its normal size under a scanning microscope at the Florida State University. The eye of a fly is unique in that it is made up of a mosaic of hundreds of microscopic eyes.



CHILDREN'S FAVORITE: Humpty Dumpty, the central figure in a classic nursery rhyme is a children's favorite at Blackgang Park on Britain's Isle of Wight.



PROUD MOTHER: Mother tiger takes pride in guarding her two young cubs.

By Alexander Nicholl

Controversy rages over IMF aid terms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (R) — A controversy over the loan terms offered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is generating plenty of heat at this week's annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank.

On the one hand, the United States is demanding tougher conditions on loans from the IMF, the watchdog agency for the world monetary system, to countries with balance of payments problems. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan recommended lending only to countries pursuing sound economic policies.

This could mean greater sacrifices from recipients of credits from the IMF, which in the past has sometimes imposed cuts in public spending and even currency devaluations as conditions for its loans.

Developing countries, on the other hand, led by African delegates, have criticized the IMF's conditions as being already too harsh. In a letter to the IMF made public here Tuesday, the African governors of the IMF called for greater flexibility in granting loans and for a major expansion of the lending pool.

The other major industrial powers have not yet stated their position but have in the past resisted any softening in the IMF's loan terms or substantial increases in its lending power.

International bankers attending the meeting say they support demands expressed here, notably by the U.S., for more stringent IMF loan conditions. "We have to have a policeman or schoolteachers" to deal with countries that face balance of payments problems, said one senior U.S. commercial banker.

Hans-Joachim Schreiber, a member of Dresdner Bank's managing board, said he firmly backs tough IMF conditions. "The private banking community needs support," he said. Richard Higginson, executive vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank, said he found international bankers generally approved of demanding IMF conditions, and that he was in broad agreement.

But he and other U.S. bankers cautioned that the IMF, in granting loans, should not

Third World up in arms over stringent conditions

necessarily expect too rapid a turnaround in a borrower's economy, especially where adverse conditions are caused by factors beyond that country's control. This view is echoed by the African delegates, who in their letter to the IMF pointed out Africa's heavy dependence on agriculture.

"If it does not rain, there is not much that supply-side policies such as devaluations can do to improve agricultural production," they said in a reference to the Reagan administration's economic theories.

Higginson said he has been generally satisfied with the conditions which the IMF has up to now imposed on borrowing countries. But the volatility of commodity prices and interest rates in recent years had made

it very difficult for the developing countries to manage their economies and to enact conditions such as the IMF would set, he said.

One senior U.S. banker said he would favor giving IMF borrowers more time — perhaps up to five years — to carry out economic programs. Another said: "My biggest concern is that they shouldn't attempt to move too quickly. Borrowing countries are not always able to implement conditions as rapidly as the IMF would desire. He added that economic policies which might appear correct in the industrialized world were not necessarily those which should be imposed on the developing countries, and that the IMF should be

realistic and cooperative in agreeing loan terms with borrowers.

However, many European bankers expressed more uncompromising support for tough IMF conditions. The IMF should not lend money unless it is convinced that a government has the ability and political will to enact the IMF's conditions, one German banker said.

Some bankers said they considered that a \$5.7 billion credit now being discussed between the IMF and India was an appropriate example of a loan which should have strict conditions. The loan, the largest ever considered by the IMF, has run into delays because of U.S. insistence that India should take specific actions to improve its economy before the money is handed over.

But bankers said they would welcome an IMF loan with tough conditions because it would make India a more attractive borrower from commercial banks. India is not the first country to run into difficulty in negotiations with the IMF. Talks between the IMF and Tanzania on a loan worth

around \$200 million broke down in October 1979, largely over an IMF demand for a big devaluation of the Tanzanian currency, although agreement was eventually reached just over a year ago.

Last year, the former leftwing prime minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley, refused to seek IMF aid because he felt it demanded too many politically unpopular economic concessions in return. However, the country's new prime minister, Edward Seaga, last April negotiated a three-year credit of nearly \$650 million from the fund.

Some U.S. bankers said the developing countries must in any case face tougher conditions on loans. Higginson said he expects pressure on banks' earnings to produce a rise in interest rates on credits from bank syndicates.

In this connection, bankers are cautious about calls from World Bank President A.W. Clausen for more co-financing. This would involve the World Bank and commercial banks joining forces in finance development projects. While expressing support for the concept, they say that deals of this kind have not so far been sufficiently profitable, and that a new formula needs to be found to make them so.

World Bank talks

States urge aid to prop economies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (R) — Developing countries have renewed their call for more aid at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank despite strong U.S. opposition.

Pakistan's Finance Minister Gulam Khan told the meeting that despite the economic lull the industrial world would add more than \$200 billion to its combined income this year. He said only one-tenth of one percent of that amount was needed to fund the World Bank's affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA).

Supported by delegates from Latin America, Asia and Africa, he urged the industrial powers to expand their funding of the organization and not to place all their

faith in the effectiveness of the private sector. In a speech to the meeting of the world's financial leaders this week President Reagan told Third World countries to put their own houses in order and rejected calls for more aid.

The president said no American contribution could do more for development than a growing, prosperous U.S. economy and emphasized his determination to beat inflation.

On Wednesday, U.S. treasury Secretary Donald Regan, spelling out in more detail the position outlined by Reagan, said America's commitment to the two institutions remained "undiminished."

The IMF and the bank have key roles to play in promoting adjustment and policies that will catalyze the energies of the private sector in promoting investment and trade to foster long-term sustainable development," Regan told the assembly.

While stressing that the U.S. administration has just embarked on a long-term program "designed to bring inflation under control and revitalize the private sector of our economy," he admitted that initial "strains" were unavoidable. "We feel the impact of high interest rates on our economy — and we recognize the impact on others," he said.

But many of the poorest countries, supported by the entire African delegation, protested that they had almost exhausted their credit lines from commercial banks and could only count on help from the major international lending agencies. Indonesian Finance Minister Ali Wardhana said a flow of resources into the less-developed countries was essential to keep their economies going and their people alive. "The survival of the economies and their people is dependent on concessional aid," he said.

China too warned industrial nations that the "very grim" world economic outlook and the widening gap between "heaves" and "have-nots" could pave the way for Soviet expansion. Li Hua, governor of the People's Bank of China, said continued "stagflation" in industrial countries and its impact on the Third World could result in "social and political unrest" that could "provide openings to hegemonistic expansion."

China usually uses the word "hegemonistic" to describe the Soviet leadership. Li's remarks were seen by observers here as an implicit reply to the United States and some other major industrial countries that sources for development aid will henceforth be scarce.

A further expression of concern about the worsening economic situation came Wednesday at the United Nations. A statement from foreign ministers of more than 100 developing countries said a global debate on economic issues "continued to be jeopardized by one country." The statement, a direct reference to the United States, was issued by the so-called Group of 77.

And in Mexico City President Jose Lopez Portillo said humanity ran the risk of crucifying itself if next month's summit between rich and poor countries was unsuccessful.

Qatar denies finding oil
DOHA, Oct. 1 (R) — Qatar Thursday denied press reports that it had found new commercially viable oil deposits.

The *Qatar Times* had quoted a government spokesman as saying the find was near the offshore Bunduq oilfield. The department of petroleum affairs at the ministry of finance and petroleum said the report was incorrect.

British banks raise interest rates to 16%

LONDON, Oct. 1 (R) — British banks lifted their interest rates to 16 from 14 percent Thursday, the second sharp rise in two weeks encouraged by the authorities to tighten monetary policy and help the pound sterling.

The decision, led by Barclays Bank, raised the base rates from which all other lending rates in the economy are scaled upwards was a response to upward pressure on rates in the London money markets and high interest rates in other countries.

It ends any remaining doubt that the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher continues to make the defeat of inflation its major priority, even if this means a further dealing in industry's recovery from recession and adds to the nervousness of the London stock market.

A rise in bank base rates to 14 from 12 percent on Sept. 16 was one of the factors that undermined confidence in London share markets and led to a collapse that stopped only on Tuesday when all stock markets rebounded after heavy falls. Share prices were marked down sharply after the latest increase in interest rates, but later recovered some ground and the *Financial Times* index was down only 3.2 points at 472.2 at midday, after closing 5.8 Wednesday.

The rise in interest rates benefited the pound sterling, which had been firmer over the last few days in anticipation of such a move to attract more money into Britain. It jumped to 1.83 dollars from 1.80 Wednesday and was also stronger against the West German mark at 4.2670 from 4.2212.

Dollar maintains strength

By J.H. Hammond
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — With no further prime rate cuts announced by the U.S. commercial banks, the Eurodollar's deposit rates firmed to new higher levels and the American currency maintained its strength on the exchange markets.

In the Kingdom, riyals were slightly weaker from Wednesday levels due to some technical adjustments of having to deal for value trading date over the Eid holidays.

The American dollar was firmer against most major currencies except for the British pound which registered a 3 cents rise. This was almost entirely due to the decision by the British authorities to raise medium and long-term British interest rates a fully 2 percent taking interest rates from general levels of 14 percent to 16 percent. The trading range for the British pound went up from 1.8030 to 1.8360 Thursday. The German mark was not so fortunate, falling back to 2.330 levels at one stage from Wednesday levels of 2.3265. The yen also weakened against the dollar, falling to 233.80 from 232.10 levels the previous day.

In other currency news, the French and Swiss francs remained relatively stable at 1.9780 and 5.5790 levels respectively. It was interest rate news, or lack of it, that still affected the dollar's performance on

the exchange markets. The trend toward further prime rate cuts seemed to have been halted for the time being with the majority of banks taking their prime to 19.5 percent. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has indicated to the money markets that it would not like to see rates fall as sharp as was occurring at one stage last week and "Fed" funds closed at 16 percent Wednesday in New York. Eurodollar one-month rates were quoted at 16 1/16 — 17 1/16 percent compared to 16 5/8 — 16 3/4 percent Wednesday. With the advent of the first of October, the New York clearing banks were now dealing in same day value transactions in the new chips clearing house interbank payments system. This would remove the anomaly of dealing for value Fridays and in effect taking delivery of funds on Monday.

In the Kingdom, riyal deposit rates eased slightly from Wednesday levels. One-month JIBOR rates were quoted at 15 1/4 — 15 1/2 percent from highs of 15 1/2 to 16 percent reached Wednesday. Long-term riyal rates, however, were firmer at 15 1/2 — 16 percent. Spot riyal-dollar rates were quoted at 3.4100 — 3.4250, a wide quote since commercial banks were dealing for value 14 October taking them over the Hajj Eid holidays.

West to schedule Polish debt

VIENNA, Oct. 1 (R) — Western bankers and the Polish government announced Thursday that they had reached agreement in principle on rescheduling Poland's commercial debts, ending six months of complex negotiations.

A joint communique said 95 percent of \$2.4 billion of debts falling due in the last three quarters of this year would be rescheduled over seven years, with a four-year grace period.

Repayment of the remaining five percent of these debts would be spread over 1982, the communique said. The interest rate on the 95 percent rescheduling will be 1-3/4 percent over the London bank offer rate (LIBOR), it added.

"Details of the legal refinancing agree-

ment are currently being finalized. The signing of this agreement is expected in the near future," the statement said.

Poland owes Western banks and governments some \$24 billion and the progressive decline of its economy over the last few years under the pressure of political and labor unrest has undermined its ability to maintain repayments. Warsaw's 15 main Western creditor governments agreed in April to reschedule 90 percent of debt owed to them and falling due since last May, an amount estimated at \$2.6 billion dollars.

The agreement with the banks was announced after three days of talks conducted in strict secrecy here between a 21-bank task force, representing 460 Western banks to which Warsaw owes money, and a Polish government delegation.

MEA to buy five Airbus jets

PARIS, Oct. 1 (R) — Middle East Airlines (MEA) will sign a \$350 million contract at the end of this month for five wide-bodied European Airbus jets, airline chairman Assad Nasr said Thursday.

The Beirut-based airline initiated an agreement last November to buy five of the twin-engine 200-seat A310 airbuses and an option on another 14 aircraft. The contract was to have been signed in April this year.

But the political situation in Lebanon caused a 69 percent drop in MEA's business and the airline lost an estimated 12 million Lebanese pounds (\$2.5 million) a month. Nasr sought a postponement of the contract

signature. "There are still a few matters which need to be spelled out in exact terms and agreed upon," he told Reuters. But we will be able to finalize and sign the deal at the end of October."

In Paris, Nasr had talks with Airbus Industrie executive Roger Betteille as well as European bankers. He said the deal was being financed 80 percent by British, French and West German government and 20 percent by private banks. "We have taken a total financing package of \$350 million to cover us for purchase of five aircraft and spare parts, plus spare engines and other supplies at 1984-85-86 prices," he said.

America offers Russia more grains

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP) — The United States has agreed to make available an additional 15 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union for the 1981-82 export year, a U.S. spokesman announced Thursday.

The grain offered to the Soviets is in addition to the eight million tons allowed for annual delivery under the existing agreement between the two governments, the spokesman said.

Of the 15 million tons made available, the spokesman predicted that the Soviets would buy 10 million tons, bringing their purchases to about 18 million tons between Oct. 1, 1981, to Sept. 30, 1982.

The Soviets are not obligated to purchase the full 15 million additional tons, he told a press conference.

Negotiators established no exact proportion of wheat or corn to be sold to the Soviets.

American farmers have had a record grain harvest this year, while the Soviet crop, hit by drought in some areas and floods in others, is expected by experts at the U.S. department of agriculture (USDA) to be the worst since 1975.

Foreign Exchange Rates

| | SAMA | Cash | Transfer |
|------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| Bahraini Dinar | 9.11 | 9.13 | 14.05 |
| Bangladesh Rupee | — | — | — |
| Belgian Franc (1,000) | 90.00 | — | 284.00 |
| Canadian Dollar | 204.00 | — | 147.00 |
| Deutsche Mark (100) | 147.25 | 147.25 | 147.00 |
| Dutch Guilder (100) | 132.00 | 132.25 | 132.00 |
| Egyptian Pound | — | 3.83 | 4.11 |
| Emirati Dirham (100) | — | 93.00 | 93.15 |
| French Franc (100) | 61.00 | 61.40 | 61.25 |
| Greek Drachma (1,000) | — | 56.00 | 60.30 |
| Indian Rupee (100) | — | — | 37.75 |
| Israeli Lira (100) | — | — | — |
| Irish Punt | — | — | — |
| Italian Lira (10,000) | 29.00 | 29.20 | 29.00 |
| Japanese Yen (1,000) | 14.70 | — | 14.75 |
| Jordanian Dinar | — | 10.17 | 10.09 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | — | 12.08 | 12.06 |
| Lebanese Lira (100) | — | 73.90 | 73.65 |
| Moroccan Dirham (100) | — | 61.50 | 65.80 |
| Pakistani Rupee (100) | — | — | 34.80 |
| Philippine Peso (100) | — | — | 43.45 |
| Pound Sterling | 6.19 | 6.25 | 6.20 |
| Qatari Riyal (100) | — | 94.00 | 94.15 |
| Singapore Dollar (100) | — | — | 161.30 |
| Sri Lankan Rupee (100) | — | — | 35.45 |
| Swiss Franc (100) | 173.00 | 173.25 | 173.15 |
| Syrian Lira (100) | — | — | 63.35 |
| Turkish Lira (1,000) | — | — | — |
| U.S. Dollar | 3.42 | 3.43 | 3.425 |
| Yemeni Riyal (100) | — | 75.20 | 75.50 |

| | Selling Price | Buying Price |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Gold kg. | 47,925 | 47,725 |
| 10 Tola bar | 5,630 | 5,530 |
| Ounce | 1,515 | 1,455 |

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 642932, Jeddah.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

| Authority | Description | Tender No. | Tender Price | Closing Date |
|----------------------------------|--|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Agriculture and water Ministry | Drinking water project for the Kharij and Aflaj group | 18/8 | 700 | 25.10.81 |
| " | Drinking water project for the Houran Beni Tamim region which includes Al-Hussein, Aflaj Al-Batin, Al-Fara, Quwayh, Sadr and Urayyan | 18/8 | 1,000 | 26.10.81 |
| National Guard Presidency-Riyadh | Construction of a building and other facilities for the military parade field in Khaseem Al-An. | 15/401/40 | 1,000 | 16.10.81 |

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 3RD D. HIJAHJ 1401 1ST OCTOBER 1981

| Berth | Name of Vessel | Agent | Type of Cargo | Arr. Date |
|-------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 6. | Rishi Velmiki | El Hawi | Steel/Tiles/Gen. | 28.9.81 |
| 7. | Prof. Szafer | Attar | Contrs/Gen./Mobiles | 30.9.81 |
| 8. | Jeleqouri | Kenoo | Contrs/Rice/Flour/General | 30.9.81 |
| 11. | Wakagiku Meru | Alireza | Gen/Contr./H. Lifts | 28.8.81 |
| 13. | aAlmer | Alethea | Extra./Plant/Rebar | 27.9.81 |
| 16. | Tadeusz Ociozysinski | Attar | Containers | 1.10.81 |
| 19. | La Costa | Alsabab | Bulk Cement | 29.9.81 |
| 20. | maldive Noble | O'Trade | Bags Maize | 24.9.81 |
| 21. | Gemini Friendship | Abdelhah | Bag wheat/Berley | 30.9.81 |
| 22. | Kamateri | Algezdah | M. Powder/Steel/Cement | 29.9.81 |
| 23. | Valerie | Alireza | Contrs/Gen. | 30.9.81 |
| 24. | Passat Universal | Star | Fruits | 30.9.81 |
| 25. | Golden Saudia | El hawi | Gen/Steel/Contrs./Tim. | 29.9.81 |
| 26. | Royal Lily | Alireza | Reefer | 12.9.81 |
| 27. | Euterpe | Enani | Contrs/Steel/Gen. | 30.9.81 |
| 28. | Shikishima Reefer | O.C.E. | Fruits | 30.9.81 |
| 29. | Hilco Sprinter | Star | Reefer | 30.9.81 |
| 35. | Ever Light | Algoasabi | Containers | 1.10.81 |
| 39. | George Z | O.C.E. | Reefer | 27.9.81 |
| 40. | Montague | O.C.E. | Bananas | 30.9.81 |
| 41. | Hanne Trigon | Barber | Onions | 29.8.81 |
| 42. | Mafive Novel | O'Trade | Melza/Timber/Gen. | 29.9.81 |

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENT UP TO 0700 HOURS OF 3.12.1401/1.10.1981 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1. | Alliance Success | Gulf | Bagged Berley | 27.9.81 |
| 2. | Ming Challenger | Kenoo | General | 28.9.81 |
| 3. | Oong Suh | U.E.P. | Steel Bars | 1.10.81 |
| 4. | Nedlloyd Berelone | Kenoo | General | 30.9.81 |
| 5. | Endurance Express | Saite | Sugar | 21.9.81 |
| 9. | Mafive Courage | U.E.P. | Gen/Berley | 27.9.81 |
| 13. | Hiltone | Saite | Rice | 1.10.81 |
| 14. | Xin Yang | Orri | General | 28.9.81 |
| 19. | Louis | Gosabi | Berley/Contra. | 29.9.81 |
| 29. | Tarifa | Barber | gGen/Contra. | 1.10.81 |
| 35. | Samjohn Pioneer | Alsaada | Steel | 24.9.81 |
| 36. | Pieerre LD (DB) | Alaabah | Bulk Cement | 12.9.81 |
| 37. | Mafive Insurer (DB) | Alireza | Bulk Cement | 27.9.81 |
| 38. | Karaka (DB) | Globe | Bulk Cement | 25.9.81 |

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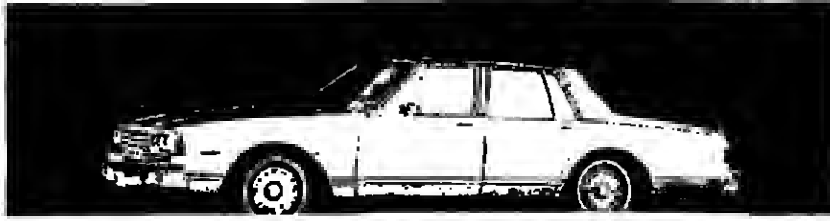
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Concern over Afghanistan, Poland

Commonwealth leaders attack arms race

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 1 (AP) — Leaders of British Commonwealth nations gave their assessments of the global situation Thursday and most expressed concern at a renewed arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi of India and Margaret Thatcher of Britain were the first speakers at the first session of the 22-nation Commonwealth heads of government meeting, known as CHOGM.

"The Cold War has re-emerged in all its severity," said Mrs. Gandhi. She painted a gloomier picture than Mrs. Thatcher, who ended her wide-ranging talk by insisting the future held hope and that many seemingly intractable problems could be solved.

Mrs. Gandhi said efforts in the last few years to promote detente and reduce tensions among the big powers have faded in the face of "confrontation, containment and rearmament."

"The current phase of the Cold War is reminiscent of the brinkmanship of the early postwar years. But it is far more dangerous since the nuclear weapon powers of today (especially the superpowers) have a vastly greater capacity for global annihilation than in the fifties," Mrs. Gandhi said.

Other speakers were Presidents Kenneth Banda of Zambia and Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus. All four cited developments in the Middle East as threat to international peace. Kaunda said that unless the situation in Southern Africa was resolved it might make the French revolution look like a picnic.

Mrs. Thatcher reviewed world events since India gained independence 35 years ago, which she described as the beginning of modern Commonwealth. Like Mrs. Gandhi, she deplored arms proliferation. The roots of most modern strife were far in the past and too many people today were prone to exaggerate present difficulties, she said.

She criticized the Soviet Union for invading Afghanistan and meddling in Cambodia. Poland, she said, should be left to sort out its problems in its own way. "Racism also debases and adds bitterness to international relations," she said.

Mrs. Thatcher described the Indian leader's speech as "a brilliant exposition."

Singapore's staunchly anti-Communist Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew linked Soviet expansionism and the arms race to the world's current economic problems. He said: "If America and Western Europe can cut down in the good life, can trim down their welfare and social security programs this Soviet arms superiority can be blunted."

In a speech circulated after the session, he said if social expenditure cuts were politically unfeasible, defense would have to be cut instead or there would be higher inflation and

possibly a depression in America. Pessimistic bankers, he said, did not rule out a collapse of the international monetary system.

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who is host to the eight-day conference, also expressed fears at Soviet military superiority over the West. He said Russian forces could be at the English Channel in 12 days. Fraser suggested that the final CHOGM communique should include a reference to the situation in Poland. One leader, unnamed by conference officials, suggested Solidarity leader Lech Walesa should be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, New Zealand's Robert Muldoon, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, George Price of Belize also spoke on the international situation.

Trudeau appealed to nonaligned nations to be "even-handed."

Three challenge Walesa for leadership of union

GDANSK, Poland, Oct. 1 (AP) — The Solidarity independent labor movement formally announced Thursday that three union leaders will challenge current union chief Lech Walesa to head the giant union federation.

At the same time, delegates making increasingly radical proposals for amendments to the union's program urged reductions in Poland's defense spending, and warned of possible food riots in the coming weeks if the union does not take firm measures to control the economy.

Bogdan Lis, the No. 3 man in the current Solidarity hierarchy proposed that the union program be fashioned at the Solidarity congress include "radical cuts" in defense expenses.

The proposal, if included in the program will almost certainly raise a new storm of criticism from Polish and Soviet authorities, as did challenges thrown down by the union during its first congress session here that ended Sept. 16. Without current amendments, the program now appears moderate enough to avoid a conflict with the authorities.

In addition to Walesa, who is regarded as a moderate, the other candidates who will oppose him for leadership of the 9.5-million-member labor movement are:

— Andrzej Gwiazda, 46, of Gdansk, a longtime worker activist and founder in the 1970s of the then-illegal free trade union of the Baltic which preceded Solidarity. He spent much of his youth in exile with his family in Siberia and was one of the key figures in the August 1980 strike at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, which ended with workers winning the right to form independent unions. He was regarded as the Union's No. 2 man after Walesa.

— Marian Jurczyk, 46, a radical from Szczecin, a Baltic port on the East German border and worker in the shipyards there who also has no political affiliation and joined Solidarity on Sept. 1, 1980.

— Jan Rulewski, 37, a radical union leader from Bydgoszcz, northwest Poland, and former member of the union presidium who was beaten along with two other Solidarity members when police cleared a union-government meeting there last March 19.

Walesa, 38, is expected to win the election which will be done on balloting until one candidate has more than 50 percent of the delegates to the congress voting for him. Solidarity observers said the nominations of Gwiazda, Jurczyk and Rulewski did not represent a "radical bloc" trying to unseat Walesa, but that they were each running on their own.

Gwiazda and Rulewski have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial," and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The Sejm, the Polish parliament, approved a worker-management law last week giving the union a veto over the appointment of managers of state enterprises, but certain defense industries and public utilities were excluded. However, the program submitted to the congress went far beyond that. A Polish journalist close to the 13-month-old labor federation predicted the congress would approve the program with "very, very few amendments and very, very few changes."

The Solidarity program took note of the incessant anti-Solidarity criticism from the Soviet Union and the rest of the Soviet bloc, saying: "We want to effect the task of great transformations in a way which will not infringe on our alliance with the USSR. A sense of responsibility for the nation compels us to respect the power setup which emerged in Europe after World War II and the position of our country in this setup."

It also said an awareness of the possibility of "bloodshed, or the annihilation of our spiritual and material heritage, compels us to fulfill our ideals gradually so that each successive task earns society's support."

Times' boss sets Monday ultimatum

LONDON, Oct. 1 (R) — Publisher Rupert Murdoch said Thursday he would close *The Times* and *Sunday Times* newspapers by next Monday if his dispute with a group of printing workers in London was not settled. He told a television interviewer: "If we are unable to produce *The Sunday Times* and the daily *Times* every day, we will shut these papers down. We have said that all along. We mean it and we will do it."

Murdoch added that "it may happen this week but not later than Monday" if normal production was not resumed. When Murdoch bought the two newspapers last February, he said he would not tolerate the industrial disputes which had plagued production under previous ownership.

Gerald Long, managing director of *Times* newspapers, said that he had not given up hope of reaching a settlement in the dispute with 101 machine minders at *The Sunday Times* printing plant. Machine minders belonging to the National Graphical Association are demanding more pay than assistants belonging to a rival union, the National Society of Operative Printers (Natsopa).

Following Murdoch's renewed threat of a shutdown, the machine minders said they would meet Thursday night in a fresh attempt to reach a settlement. The dispute stopped production of *The Sunday Times* last weekend, then prevented publication of *The Times* until Thursday.

The machine minders at *The Sunday Times* defied the advice of union leaders Wednesday night and rejected a peace formula providing for a return to work and negotiations on the dispute. Long said: "There is still some scope on the union side and we can only hope that we can only hope that we get a return to good sense. We know that the immense majority of those working for the newspapers want to return to work and that must be hopeful."

Muldoon raps rugby tour critics

MELBOURNE, Oct. 1 (AFP) — New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon Thursday staged a well-publicized counterattack at the Commonwealth summit against critics of his government's handling of the Springboks tour last month.

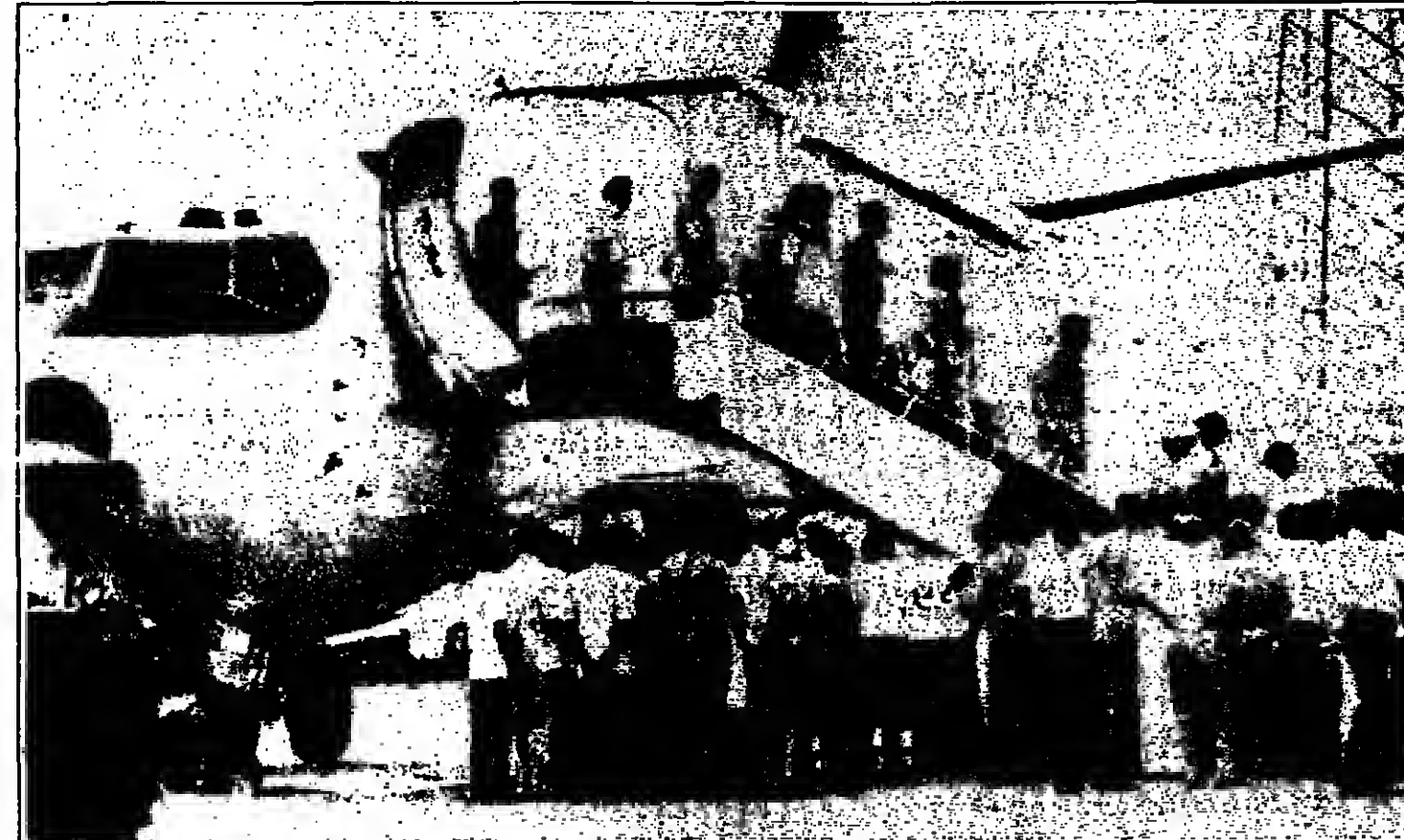
Departing from normal practice whereby the proceedings of the heads of government are reported only in general terms without attribution by name, Muldoon handed the full text of his speech to the press even before the official spokesman was able to start his briefing on the afternoon session.

The New Zealand Prime Minister who faces an election in November, has been in a combative mood since his arrival in Melbourne and has clearly been using the Commonwealth meeting as an electioneering platform.

Muldoon forcefully objected to the transfer of the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting from Auckland to the Bahamas last month following the uproar caused by the South African rugby tour of New Zealand. He said that this "arbitrary transfer" was an unprecedented decision which smacked of coercion and bad "shaken our confidence in the Commonwealth way of doing things."

Muldoon said that the whole issue of sporting ties with South Africa and the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement on apartheid in sport would be discussed when the heads of government go to Canberra for informal talks during their "weekend retreat."

The heads of government spent their day in a "talkfest" on the international situation with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew also distributing the full text of his speech to reporters.



BACK HOME: Passengers Wednesday leave the Indian Airlines Boeing 737 jet on its return to New Delhi after being hijacked to Lahore. In a daring action, Pakistani commandos captured the Sikh hijackers and freed the hostages unharmed Wednesday.

Hijack aftermath India-Pakistan relations warm up

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (Agencies) — The hijacking of an Indian airliner to Pakistan and a raid by Pakistani commandos Wednesday to free the hostages have introduced an element of warmth in the normally cool relations between the two countries.

India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars since both became independent in 1947, have many differences and have frequently accused each other of an arms buildup on the subcontinent. But the hijacking by five knife-wielding Sikhs supporting demands for an independent Sikh homeland in northern India and the successful commando raid in the Pakistan city of Lahore have helped warm relations.

Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy twice talked to President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan Wednesday and thanked him for the release unharmed of the remaining 44 hostages. Former Prime Minister Charan Singh of the opposition Lok Dal Party said in a statement Wednesday that Pakistan deserved India's unreserved thanks for the

operation. The expression of such sentiments is rare between the off-feuding neighbors.

Passengers who returned to New Delhi after the 20-hour ordeal said they had been treated well by the Pakistani authorities, allowed a sight-seeing tour of Lahore and given a lunch in a luxury hotel. Normally it is difficult for Indians and Pakistanis to visit each other's country. The demand for a separate Sikh state — Kbalistan — is not new. It has been revived recently but only a small minority of Sikhs support it at present.

Meanwhile, Sikhs and other Indians united Thursday to denounce the hijacking by the Sikhs and to praise the Pakistani commando operation that ended the tense drama.

The father of one of the hijackers called publicly for strong action against his son. In Chandigarh, capital of Punjab state, where 95 percent of India's 13 million Sikhs live, Darshan Singh issued a written statement denouncing his son, Manmohan Singh Sac-

hdeva, and the "Kbalistan" (Sikh nation) movement.

The rescue operation at Lahore took 45 seconds, according to the official Pakistani account. The hijackers' spokesman, Gajendra Singh, was in the terminal building with negotiators while three of his comrades were overpowered in the plane's passenger section, one in the cockpit and one in a toilet.

Only the sky pirate in the cockpit put up resistance and received a black eye, informed sources said in Islamabad, but none told the outcome as a defeat. "They were very happy" said one source, who was present at the Lahore Airport. "They thought they had achieved something. When they were locked in a room at the terminal under guard, they continued to shout Khalistan slogans."

Meanwhile, Pakistan has not yet officially responded to the Indian request for the hijackers' extradition. If tried here, they face possible death sentences for sky piracy.

50,000 protest poison oil deaths

MADRID, Oct. 1 (R) — A weeping mother pushing her emaciated son in a wheelchair led 50,000 persons through the streets of Madrid Wednesday to protest government handling of a poison cooking oil scandal that has caused at least 140 deaths.

Shouts of "The Government is a Murderer" punctuated the March sponsored by left-wing opposition parties, trade unions and the association of victims from the poisoned oil. The boy in the wheelchair at the head of the column had been partially paralyzed by the oil. Demonstrators said his affliction was an example of the long-term damage the toxic oil had caused.

Rape-seed oil treated for industrial use and sold fraudulently as olive oil has poisoned nearly 16,500 Spaniards, according to official figures. The government has granted \$20 million in aid to the victims and has arrested dozens of importers and distributors. The Socialist Party recently failed to obtain parliamentary condemnation of five ministers for their handling of the scandal.

Talks with U.S. on equal basis, Brezhnev says

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AFP) — President Leonid Brezhnev said Thursday the Soviet Union will talk disarmament with the United States only on the principle of "equality and mutual security," Tass news agency reported.

By firmly adhering to that principle, "the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate in a serious, straightforward, and constructive manner on medium-range missiles," Brezhnev said in what Tass termed a warm and friendly conversation with Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, currently vacationing in the Soviet Union.

Observers here interpreted Brezhnev's statement as indicating the Kremlin means to do some tough talking at the U.S.-Soviet arms talks that open in Geneva on Nov. 30 and rejects out of hand any idea of unilateral Soviet concessions.

Brezhnev did not hide his satisfaction over the fact that a date had been fixed for the Geneva talks, but he attacked Washington's "military activities" in the Indian Ocean, "imperialism's intrigues and pressures" in the Far East, the "aggressive alliance" between the United States and Israel, and the "aggressiveness of imperialist circles" in Africa.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union demands immediate and total withdrawal of South African forces from Angola and sup-



Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev reports a settlement of the Namibian problem on the basis of United Nations decisions.

Both Brezhnev and Ratsiraka expressed satisfaction at the way their two countries are cooperating, and Ratsiraka thanked the Soviet Union for its aid, which enabled Madagascar to ensure its "political and economic independence," Tass said.

The Soviet leader described the Mideast situation as "increasingly alarming". Ratsiraka said his country supports Soviet proposals for normalizing the situation in the Mideast and the Gulf area, they agency said.

Soviet warships head for Maputo

LISBON, Oct. 1 (R) — Two Soviet warships are visiting Maputo for a week's rest before beginning maneuvers in the Indian Ocean, the Mozambique news agency AIM said Thursday. The destroyer *Talin* and the frigate *Kiernast* arrived from the south Angola port of Mocimedeas, AIM said in a telexed dispatch to Reuters.

Study links beauty with blood pressure

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP) — Being plain can raise a teen-age girl's blood pressure, psychologists at Johns Hopkins University have concluded. "Johns Hopkins" experimenters studied 283 women and 369 men between the ages of 14 and 76 to see if physical attractiveness and blood pressure are related. The results were reported in the October issue of *Psychology Today*.

"Female high school and college students who were rated in the top 50 percent for attractiveness had significantly lower blood pressure than girls rated in the bottom 50 percent," the experimenters reported.

"In one study, for example, the pressure averages were 119-75 for the pretty women and 125-80 for the ugly ones. The difference did not turn up among boys and did not appear for grown women or men."

Chemical warfare American charge analyzed

HANOI, Oct. 1 (AFP) — One of the world's leading liver cancer specialists, Professor Ton That Tung, Thursday commented on the U.S. accusations of the alleged use of Soviet chemical weapons in Indochina.

In an article published by the official *Nhan Dan* daily Thursday, he explained the origins of two chemicals mentioned by the U.S. State Department — nivalenon and a substance known as T2.

Nivalenon, he said had first been discovered near Tokyo in 1968. It is derived from the mushroom fusarium nival. T2 was also discovered in 1968 and was mentioned in volume 10 of *The U.S. Biotechnology and Bioengineering Review*. The University of Wisconsin had derived it from another mushroom, fusarium tricinatum.

The Vietnamese expert said T2 was not a "state secret" and that it could be bought anywhere in the United States for \$75 a packet. He criticized the U.S. State Department for having made the accusations without going into detail on basic facts such as zones where the toxins had been found, the specific

effects on the victims, proof that they do not exist in nature, how widely they are used, their influence on the environment and how samples were collected.

He said U.S. claims based on samples found were without foundation. The U.S. administration, he added, was not "ethically qualified" to make claims of chemical warfare while it had made "atrocious" use of such weapons in Vietnam for eight consecutive years, taking a heavy toll on nature and the population.

Such accusations, he charged, could be a bid by the United States to conceal the intensification of its own chemical arsenal, such as the new "binary weapon" used in the form of a chemical gas. "Peace is not built on slander and threats. It can only come about through understanding, dialogue and negotiation. Yet, chemical weapons and neutron bombs are being studied at a time the atomic arsenal already has a destructive force a million times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb, a force sufficient to wipe out humanity," Ton That Tung said.

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